Saturday Night

FEBRUARY 16TH 1957 TEN CENTS

The Jinxed Canal: Maritimes' Biggest Missed Opportunity

BY MARCUS VAN STEEN

Why The CBC Must Be Dull

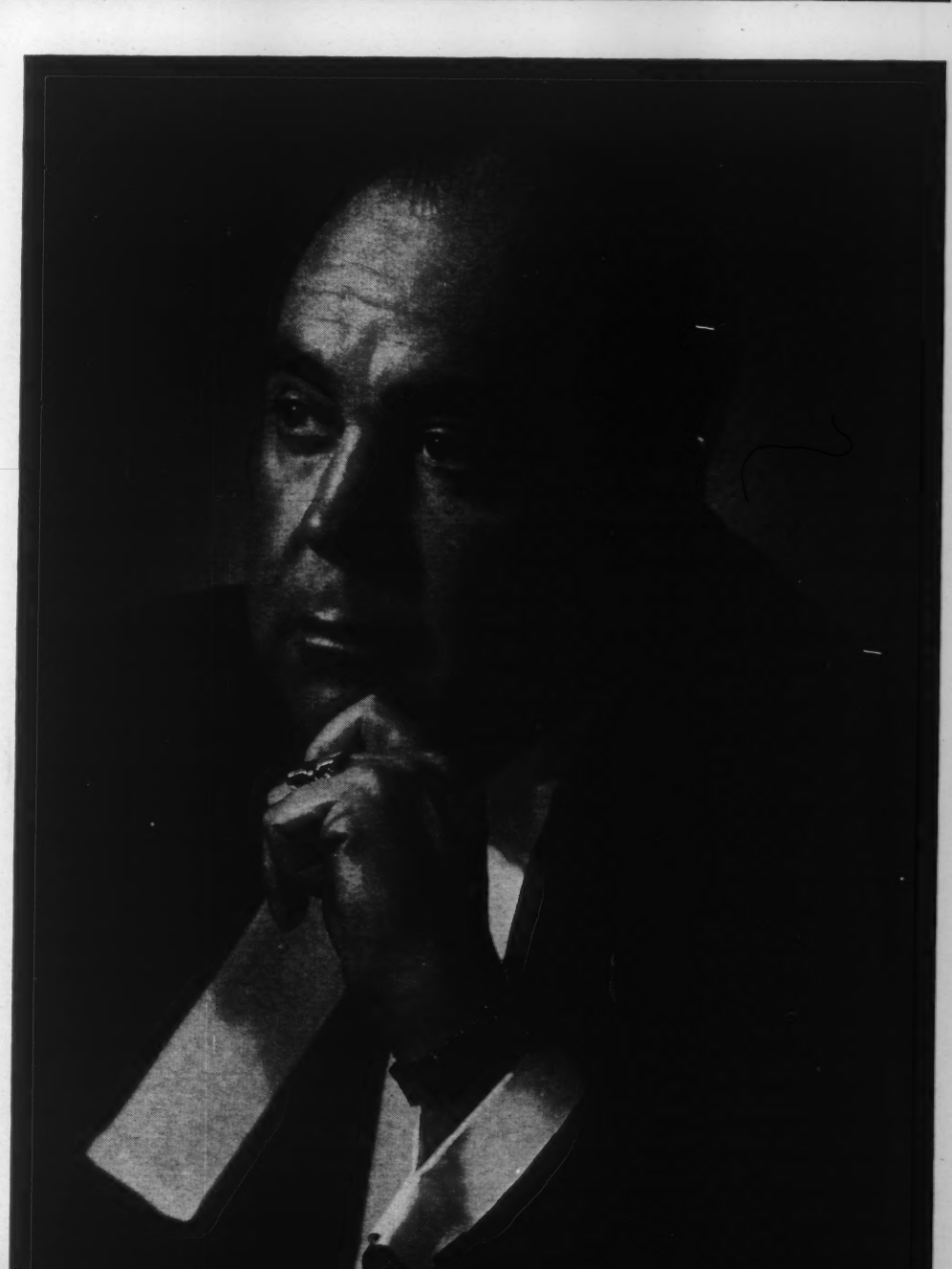
BY MARSHALL MCLUHAN

Montreal On Wheels Nightmare In Motion

BY HUGH MACLENNAN

Toronto's New Bid For The Top Market

BY R. M. BAIDEN



Ashley & Crippen

G. Arthur Martin, QC: Page 18

Virginia Thoren

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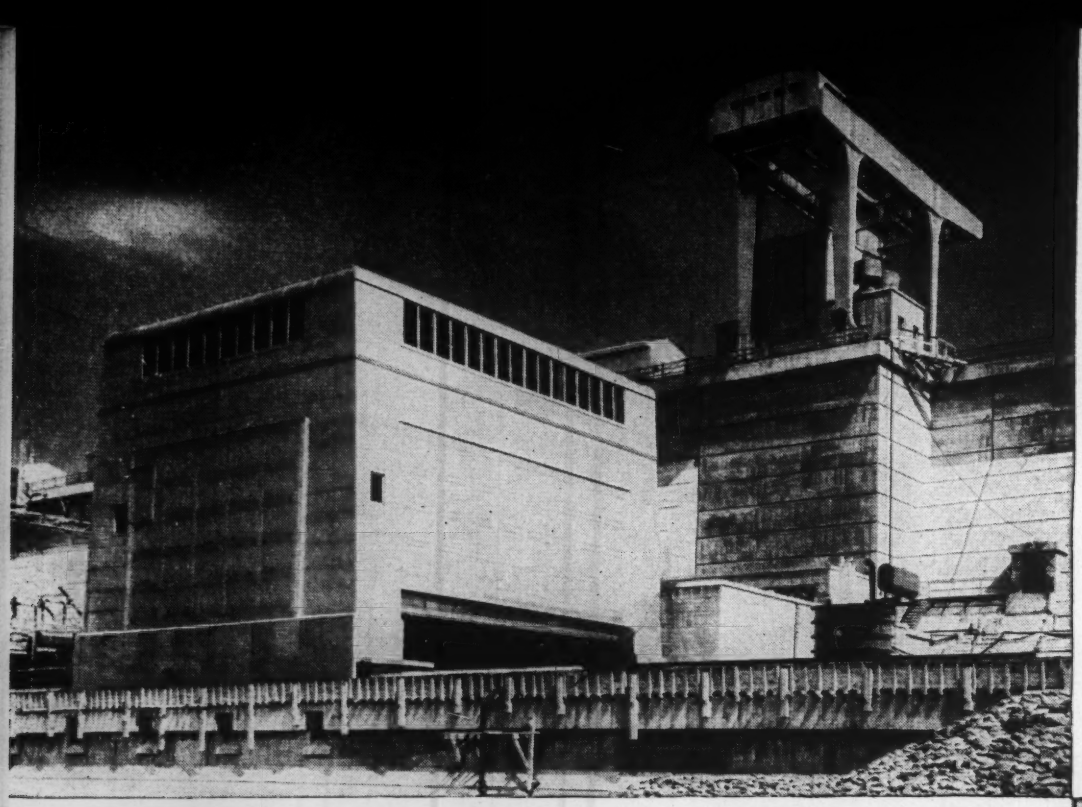

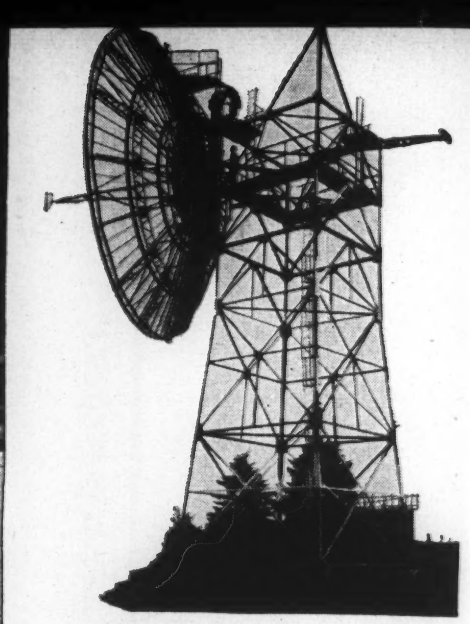

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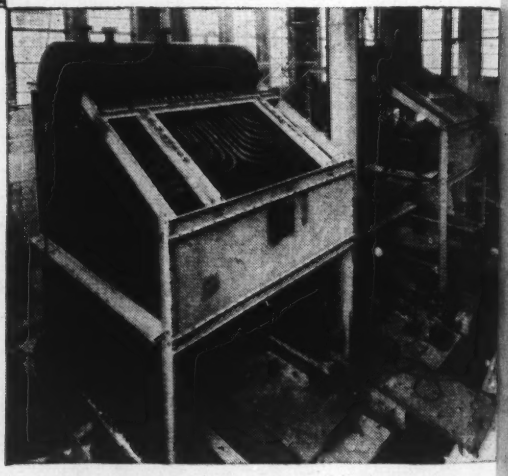

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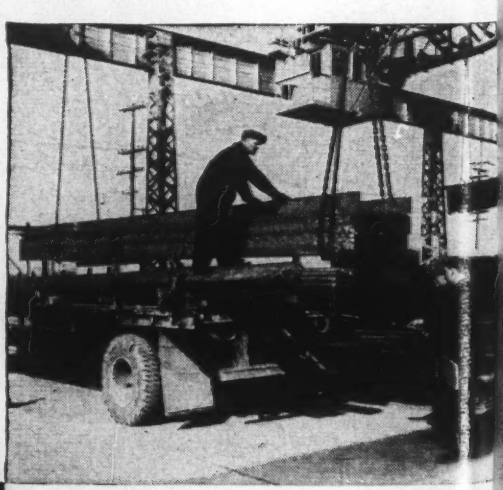

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THE FRONT PAGE

- New Ideas for a Different War
- Trial by Headline
- Haggling Over Hospital Insurance
- Land and Its Various Uses

Low Comedy

THERE is a sort of fascinating illogic in the Middle East situation that will undoubtedly delight historians of the future. It is maddening, frustrating, grim, deadly — and tragically funny. Consider the quaintness of only a few topsy-turvy items: the man who has been defeated in battle dictates the terms of peace; the richest and most powerful nation in the world curries the favor of barefoot sheikhs with boys of tan; the international organization that sought a permanent solution of Middle Eastern problems before last November's flare-up has worked strenuously to return to the conditions that caused the flare-up; the prime minister of a solvent, powerful nation who pitted himself against a bankrupt dictator has fallen and the bankrupt survives. And it is peculiarly appropriate that one of the featured acts in the whole burlesque is the Gaza Strip.

The New Fighting

WHILE American military experts were talking about "stripped down" divisions and Britain's Defence Minister Sandys was dropping hints that his department would be doing a lot of stripping down, the Canadian Army, not to be outdone, shed a couple of battalions and started a new study of the tactical use of nuclear weapons. Major-General John Rockingham, commander of the 1st Division, was quoted as saying that he and other senior officers were taking an entirely new approach to nuclear tactics, and the impression given the reader of the news reports was that something pretty revolutionary might come out of the study.

Canadian troops have already had some training in the more obvious tactical changes required by the introduction of such weapons as atomic artillery. It is obvious, for example, that the new developments will force wider dispersion of ground forces. But this is not really new. It is a continuation of the tactical development of the past three decades, made necessary by the increased efficiency of both ground and air weapons—general dispersion, more mobility for rapid concentration and greater flexibility in both

General Rockingham: New ideas.

offence and defence. The new weapons do not change the object of battle: to destroy an enemy's will either to resist or to attack.

It will be revolutionary indeed if Gen. Rockingham and his colleagues manage to change the concepts of ground fighting, although their study should be worthwhile if only as a stimulant to more original tactical thinking. Introduction of the new weapons, however, means that troops of all arms, and infantry in particular, require more skills and an intensified professional training. What is required now is a study of the Canadian military establishment in relation to these requirements. For instance, has the training and organization of the Reserve Army any validity under the new circumstances? This is a matter beyond the responsibility of the field commanders, but it should certainly get the attention of the Defense Minister and the Chief of Staff.

Thirteen Easy Grades

ONTARIO'S engineers are worried. They can see a threat to their profession in the decline in the teaching of mathematics and science in the province's high schools. At a recent executive council meeting of the provincial Association of Professional Engineers, it was pointed out that of 630 teachers of mathematics and science in Ontario schools, 400 had not taken courses in the subjects beyond Grade XIII.

"They're not taking the courses at university because they think they'll fail them," Dr. Ross Lord, of the University of Toronto, told the meeting, "with the result that the pupils they are teaching are not getting sufficient grounding in these subjects."

The engineers are not alone in their worries. Most of the subjects that require the exercise of intellectual discipline have suffered during the post-war years — at least in North America. Even the instrument of communication, language, has been blunted.

The trouble is, of course, that discipline is unfashionable. There must be an easy way to do everything. It's easy to get through school, to fit nicely into a group, to be well adjusted in comfortable mediocrity. Unfortunately, education is hard work.

Damned Before Trial

A CHILD was brutally murdered in Toronto a few weeks ago. Police soon arrested a youth and charged him with the crime. He may or may not be guilty; that is for a properly constituted court to decide. But Toronto's evening newspapers and several broadcasters could not wait for the legal decision. They appointed themselves as judges and condemned the boy within a few hours of his arrest. In a city already notorious for its rough handling of the news, it was the most vicious case of pre-judgment in many a dreary year.

Sly headlines gave the impression that the accused was guilty beyond any doubt. His photograph was published alongside the sketches drawn by newspaper artists from earlier decriptions of the wanted person. All the boy's illnesses, physical and emotional (the details were given by a Children's Aid Society official, apparently, and this curious exposure itself demands severe disciplinary action), were suggestively and luridly related.

It is doubtful if such a sickening abuse of press liberty would take place in any

other Canadian city. But that does not excuse what has happened in Toronto.

Many judges, magistrates and lawyers have expressed their anxiety about the effect on justice of pre-trial publicity by newspapers and broadcasters. There have been demands that the right to publish details of a criminal case, even all the evidence at a preliminary hearing, be severely restricted. If such restrictions are indeed imposed, responsible newsmen in Canada can thank their Toronto colleagues for them.

The principle of press liberty is not involved. Freedom of the press is not any separate right, but derives simply from the public's right to know. It is not a licence to misinform, or to be irresponsible, or to compromise every other right that helps to nourish and protect a free society.

Blurt and Blame

THE microphone is being blamed for the verbal blunders of the U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. His apologists declare that diplomacy cannot be conducted in a forest of microphones; every inept phrase, every badly chosen word becomes magnified out of all proportion to its context. What the apologists conveniently forget, of course, is that Mr. Dulles is confronted by microphones not when he is working at diplomacy but when he is required to explain or defend a policy to the public or to the elected representatives of the public. Because he is an American, he must answer the questions of Congressmen. If he were a Canadian or an Englishman, he would have to answer questions in Parliament. If his words were not trapped by electronic gadgets, they would be trapped by reporters. The blame lies not with the gadgets or the reporters, but with the man himself. A blurt is a blurt, no matter how it is recorded — and Mr. Dulles just happens to be a confirmed blurter.

Hospital Plans

FOR the first couple of days after Premier Leslie Frost unveiled his proposal for hospital insurance in Ontario, there was a certain chilliness apparent in Ottawa. The Federal Minister of Health, Paul Martin, suggested that the Ontario plan did not quite meet the specifications set forth in the insurance offer made to the Provinces by the Dominion Government in January, 1956. Sensitive officials at Queen's Park quickly let it be known that they thought Mr. Martin was hedging. Perhaps he was. But it must have been obvious to everyone that both Ontario and Ottawa were much too deeply committed to some form of health insurance to refuse cooperation at this stage.

Mr. Martin, naturally, did not want

Premier Frost: Now a majority.

to restrict his own area for manoeuvre by immediately giving unqualified approval to the Ontario plan. But he cannot find anything seriously wrong with it because it is a good plan. It avoids the socialized-medicine approach to health insurance, it meets the people's need for protection against the heaviest costs of sickness, it relieves municipalities of heavy hospital expense and gives the hospitals themselves a more secure financial base. As a plan for hospital, rather than health, insurance, it has enough flexibility to be modified and improved by the time it comes into full operation a couple of years from now.

Mr. Martin and Mr. Frost will undoubtedly haggle over some details. But agreement cannot be long delayed. Politically, neither can afford to be too disagreeable, and in any case, both are honestly convinced that a scheme of this sort is necessary and inevitable.

Hon. Paul Martin: No quick cheers.

For the rest of Canada, the Ontario proposal is significant because it means that a majority of Canadians can soon be covered by some type of hospital or health insurance. That was one of the requirements for Federal help and cooperation: the Dominion Government demanded agreement by a majority of the Provinces and coverage for a majority of the population. British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan already have plans in operation. With Ontario, they hold the biggest portion of the Canadian population — and there is no doubt that at least two more provincial Governments will be ready with their own plans during the next few months.

The Use of Land

AT ONE time it was thought that Prime Minister St. Laurent might try to take some of the flabbiness out of the Senate. If he had any such intention, it seems obvious that he has abandoned it. Instead, he has been suggesting odd jobs that the Senators could undertake—dignified chores that would keep the more conscientious members of the Senate from choking on their own frustration. His most recent suggestion was that the Senate set up a committee to study land uses.

This proposal derives from the Prime Minister's earlier references to agricultural poverty which results from improper use of land in Eastern Canada. Both the Prime Minister's concern about the land and his suggestion to the Senate are praiseworthy. The only objection can be the limited scope of the study he proposes. What is needed is a searching inquiry into the full meaning and practice of land use as it affects all Canadians, not merely farmers or regions. If Senators can undertake such an inquiry, they must be prepared to devote their full time to it for many months.

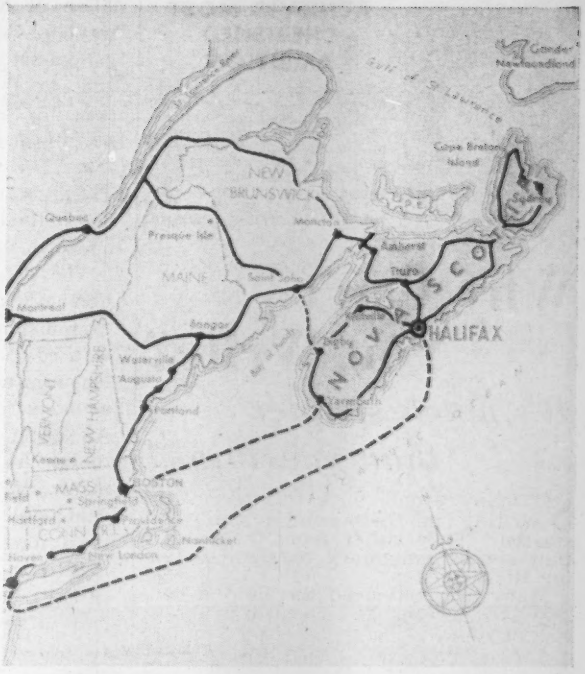
The use of land in Canada involves the growing not only of crops but of cities, satisfactory living conditions not only for farmers but for industrial workers. It goes beyond the question of where and how the soil should be tilled, to where and how land should be divided between suburbs, industries, farms and forests; and there are related questions, just as important, that must be considered at the same time—for example, the use and preservation of water resources which depend on the soil and upon which the soil (and the cities) depend.

A conscientious study by the Senate would undoubtedly be valuable. But much more valuable would be a continuing study of soil conservation by a permanent body, made up of qualified representatives of each Province.

Will the Seaway and the great mining developments along the Gulf bring eventual completion to a work which was one of the first terms of Confederation?

The Jinxed Canal: A Missed Opportunity

by Marcus Van Steen



A link of economic and strategic value.

CHIGNECTO is the old Indian word describing the narrow neck of land that links Nova Scotia to New Brunswick, but to Maritimers it is the name of a canal that was almost built.

Some Maritimers choose to believe that the failure to construct the Chignecto Canal is proof of Canada's neglect of her provinces by the sea. Others say the project was doomed from the start by the strange influence that broods over the flat and docile marshland.

On three occasions it seemed as though shovels were about to start tearing a channel through the 16 miles of soft, fertile loam that separate Northumberland Strait from the Bay of Fundy, but on each occasion the land was left undisturbed.

The idea of a canal across the flat and narrow isthmus is as old as the first French Governor of Acadia, who recommended the scheme to Louis XIV. And it is as new as this session of Parliament, where it will be urged once again by Henry Murphy, the Liberal Member for Westmorland County in New Brunswick. Mr. Murphy will have the backing of the Atlantic Province Economic Council, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade throughout the Maritimes, and of practically every town and municipality in southern New Brunswick, northern Nova Scotia and along both shores of the Bay of Fundy.

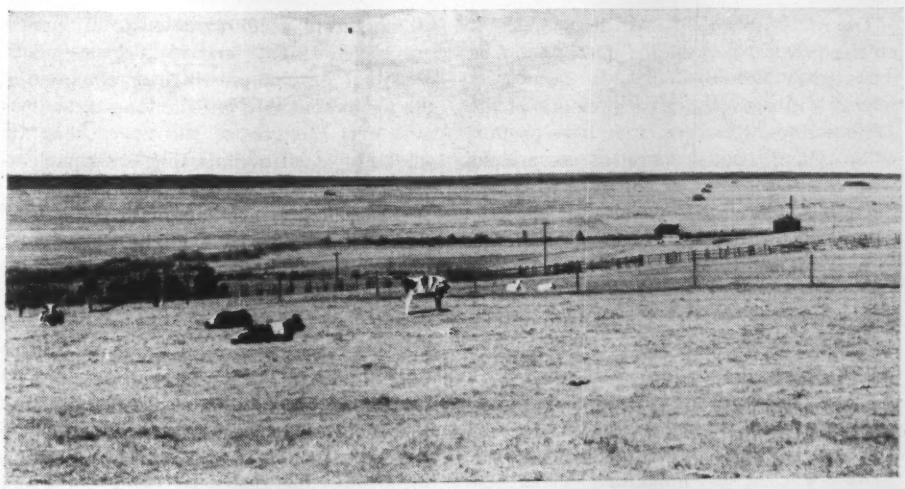
The proposed canal, running approximately from Aulac, NB, to Tidnish, NS, would make it possible for a ship out of any Fundy port to proceed into Northumberland Strait without having to go all the way around the elongated peninsula that is Nova Scotia. This would knit the economies of the three Maritime Provinces more closely together. For example, it would bring Charlottetown 600 miles closer to Saint John. It would cut the distance from Yarmouth to Newcastle by 500 miles, and from Pictou to Moncton by 760 miles. Furthermore, the sea route from Prince Edward Island to Boston and other large centres of population in New England would be about 500 miles shorter; and it would bring the Fundy ports between 400 and 600 miles closer to Gaspe, Quebec and Montreal.

In the industrial towns of Amherst, Springhill, Sackville, Moncton, Lancaster and Truro, it is argued that these great savings in ocean distances would encourage the growth of industries in large areas of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by giving them a shorter and cheaper link with the main Canadian markets in Quebec and Ontario. And after the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed, it would give the products of these areas a direct and inexpensive route to markets all the way up to the head of the Great Lakes.

Another argument is that during wartime the Chignecto Canal would give a sheltered sea link between United States Atlantic ports and the main industrial areas of Canada.

These arguments are reiterated frequently in briefs presented to the Cabinet, in resolutions passed at various conferences in Maritime centres, and in speeches by Maritime representatives in both the Commons and the Senate. But so far they have not been able to prevail against the opinion of experts who argue that the benefits of the canal would not warrant the expenditure of $100 million, which is its latest estimated cost.

This was not always the opinion of the experts. The Chignecto Canal was one of the terms of Confederation that persuaded New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to become part of Canada. In 1870, a Royal Commission was set up under Sir Hugh



Generations of cattle will continue to fatten along the route.

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Allan of Montreal to consider improvements in Canada's coastal and inland navigation. Of the eight projects listed as urgent by this Commission, the only one that was never completed was the Chignecto Canal. At that time it was estimated that $3¼ million would build the canal. Twenty years later this figure had risen to $14 million, and every decade of delay has added to the estimated cost.

The delays have not always been deliberate. Acting on the advice of the Allan Commission, Sir John A. Macdonald advertised for tenders to construct the canal, but went out of office before the contracts could be let. The next government, under Alexander Mackenzie, twice included money for the canal in the federal estimates, but on each occasion economic depression overwhelmed the country. A third move towards the building of the canal was started by Prime Minister King in 1930, but again a change of government and an economic depression intervened to dash Maritime hopes.

Hopes are rising once again, with the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council saying that the completion of the canal would be the best way of bringing the benefits of the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Maritimes. In fact, it is being argued that the Chignecto Canal should be regarded as part and parcel of the Seaway. This is not to say that exponents of the canal regard it as purely a regional matter. N. S. Sanford, who has championed the project on the pages of his *Amherst News* for almost half a century, says the canal is as much a matter of national concern as the Trans-Canada Highway or the Seaway.

"Anything that makes these provinces a better and more easily accessible market for goods from other parts of Canada," he says, "can hardly be called something of only Maritime interest."

A dozen engineering surveys of the area over the past thirteen decades have all declared that the project is eminently practicable. Actually it would be very easy to cut through the soft marshland of the isthmus.

The main problem, which would eat up the greatest part of the cost, would be the construction of locks on the Fundy side to withstand the great pressure of the 47-foot tides. However, it is now proposed to link the construction of these locks with the harnessing of the tides for production of the electric power that is sorely needed all through the Maritime provinces.

In its latest brief to the Federal Government, last summer, the Sackville Town Council pointed out that this one combined project would help solve the two greatest problems that industry has to face in the Maritimes—the shortage of power and the high cost of transportation.

The last Royal Commission to study the proposed canal was appointed by the Bennett government. The commission declared that the benefits to be hoped from the project would not justify the expenditure. This finding has since been referred to frequently by canal opponents, who emphasize that the estimated cost now is about one-third greater than in the early 1930s. However, supporters of the project point out that Bennett was looking for ways to reduce government spending in the face of conditions that do not exist today.

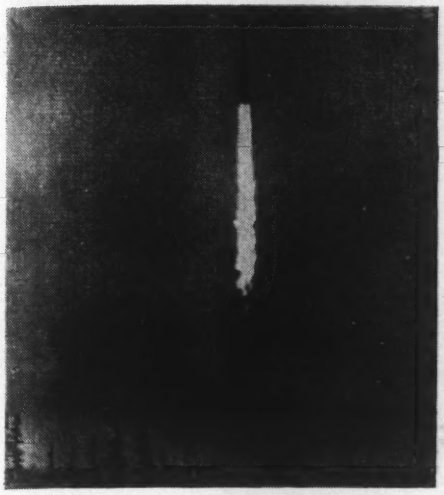
Two years ago, speaking for his Westmorland constituency, which includes part of the Chignecto area, Mr. Murphy told the House of Commons: "Whatever reasons there have been in the past for not building the canal, they no longer apply in view of the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. On the other hand, there are the great new base metal finds in Gaspé and northern New Brunswick which would find in this canal the most direct route to the great industrial centres of the United States."

Mr. Murphy went on to point out that $100 million dollars was not an extraordinary amount to spend on a canal. The Welland Canal cost much more. "And," he declared, "the cargoes that were lost to submarines during the war in the exposed waters off Nova Scotia because the Chignecto Canal was not available would have paid for it several times over."

So the debate goes on, in Parliament, in the press, and most of all in the neat, white-walled homes of the people who live on the isthmus. And although the lobster fishermen and the dairy farmers and the citizens of the quiet little towns complain of Ottawa's broken promises, as their fathers did before them, sometimes they give the impression that they do not really want the canal at all.

The canal would change a way of life that is pleasant and familiar. It would break the rhythm of the marshes that is as immemorial as the rhythm of the seasons. Therefore, although the businessmen of Truro and Moncton, and their representatives in Ottawa, are in dead earnest when they talk about the canal, the people of Chignecto seem to refer to it merely out of habit. The land itself seems confident that no change will ever come—that the winds that spin out the long threads of mist over the grasses will never bear the smoke or smell of intruding ocean freighters.

Of course, change cannot be put off for ever, not even in this land, but when it comes it will move slowly. Generations of cattle will continue to fatten undisturbed on the incredibly rich hay of these salt marshes, and the tides of Fundy will surge mightily for many a year before they feel the bit of the hydro-electric turbine. But eventually the change will come, the canal built, and the tides harnessed. It is in this belief that the debate is being kept very much alive.



Rockets will launch satellites.

World Disarmament
The Minuet of Diplomacy

by Maxwell Cohen

Mutual terror may not be quite the program of disarmament envisaged by the hopeful, but it will have to do until the real issues resolve.

Scientists examine first model of earth satellite weighing 25 lbs.

IS THERE ANY subject that compares with disarmament in the whole range of international relations, where popular knowledge is so limited and professional lore so well concealed? The reading public has a small smattering of knowledge about most debates, from the Middle East to NATO, from Technical Assistance to Togoland. Disarmament by contrast is a tale told with difficulty, filled with the higher logistics of power and carried on with formal movements by the parties as they advance and retreat in this, the minuet of diplomacy.

Nor is the difficulty confined alone to the technical screen that hangs between the issues and the people. For there is cynicism as to the value of the proceedings, doubt as to the sincerity of the powers and a well-founded belief that behind the screen there continues a mounting race for arms supremacy that is the very essence of our security in a time when "co-existence" itself must co-exist with the shadow of annihilation.

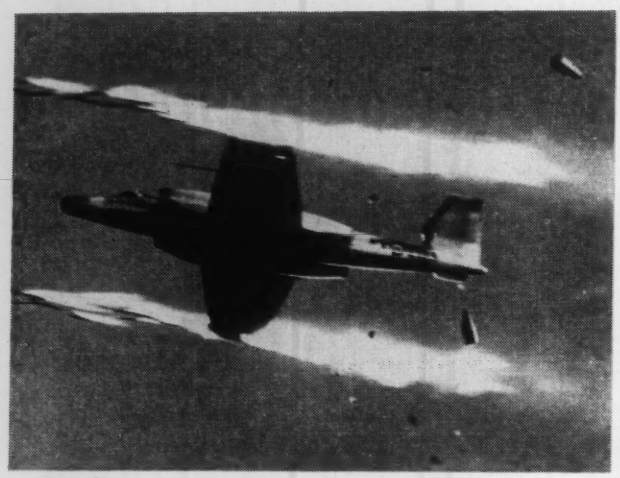
Indeed, the story of disarmament since the end of World War I is an almost unbelievable mixture of hope and naivety, of the search for formulas linked to calibres, tonnages, divisions and the like, of "five-power", "three-power" and bilateral agreements, of conferences that prepared well and failed, and conventions that augured well and were denounced.

This fairy-land of classical negotiations reads today like a history of some other planet, where men took their dreams seriously while they yet planned for the nightmares to come. Even the instruments and their place names ring sonorously, a dirge to the efforts of another generation to find security in the checkmate of gun for gun and tank for tank and ship for ship — the Washington Conference, the General Treaty of Mutual Guarantee and Assistance, the Geneva Protocol, Locarno, the Three-Power Naval Pact, the Franco-Italian Naval Agreement, the Geneva Disarmament Conference, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement, etc., etc., etc.

What did they accomplish in those inter-war years when states inside and outside the League were experimenting with the crude tools of a primitive international government, and learned all too soon that power still resided in states and that international machinery was no better than the will of nations to give it life and meaning? As a wit remarked, the celebrated Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1933 became in fact a *re-armament* conference as statesmen sensed new threats to security, as Germany, Italy and Japan took to the highroad of aggression and left the League and its puny restraints far behind.

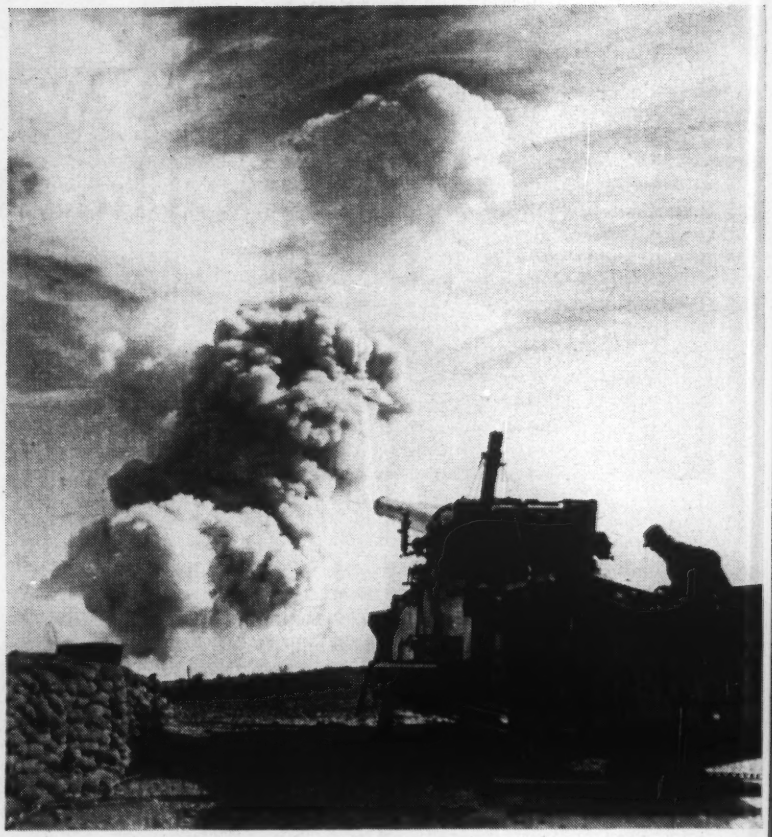
Yet a lesson was learned even then, on the eve of World War II. It said — and shrilly, in the occasional cry by France for an international police force — that there could be no real progress toward general disarmament without simultaneous progress toward general security. Arms spelled safety, and it was unsafe to disarm unless all disarmed and even then potential military strength might be as threatening as strength in being. Disarmament and security, these were permanent correlatives without which no realistic statesman could approach any grave experiments with international order and national safety. "Peace by Power" was more than a brilliant phrase; it was a formula that a young Canadian historian, Lionel Gelber, put into his pioneer study of power in aid of peace just as Europe was at war again.

With San Francisco and the Charter there were new opportunities and a new



Air to air: Canada's CF-100 fires rockets.

Ground to air: Nike rocket batteries guard U.S.



Ground to ground: U.S. atomic cannon fires tactical blast.

While statesmen debate disarmament, weapons development and economic pressures combine to force new defence ideas on military men.

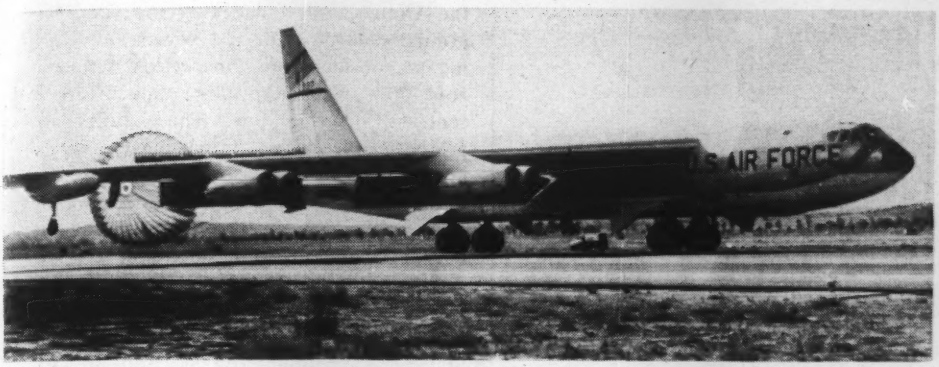
perspective. Like the Covenant, the Charter spoke of arms reduction as a primary aim of the signatories. But what seemed to mark off the League period from the new system was the belief that the major aggressors had been eliminated in Germany and Japan and that now there was provision for exercising executive power by the international community, for collective security, through the authority vested in the Security Council. For the Council could take binding action against aggressors and to prevent threats to the peace.

But what was truly different after World War II were not these apparent changes in former enemies and present institutions. What was new for men and states was the birth of atomic weapons, the flowering of air power and a massive re-orientation of the power structure of international relations, with the Soviet Union and its border empire in control of Mackinder's "heartland". The long night of the swastika and the rising sun was over; the cold grey days of sickle imperialism had begun, and with them all of the problems we have faced these last ten years since the iron curtain came down on the Soviet perimeter.

Yet in those first days of United Nations hopes there emerged in the Baruch-Acheson plan, that extraordinarily generous if unrealistic attempt to control all atomic energy through a single international agency that would police production and use, prevent weapons-building while pressing constructive application. The Atomic Energy Commission was established under the Security Council in 1946 and struggled for months, with deadlocked debate fading in due course into exhaustion and history. At the same time, in 1947, the United Nations established the Commission for Conventional Disarmament to ensure discussions on traditional weapons and their reduction parallel to the study of the new weapons. The divorce between the two sets of problems was justified on the ground that one was novel and the other old and that each required special techniques in approach and negotiation.

Both commissions failed. For the underlying reality was not only the cold war between the two new super-powers and their allies, but the race by the Soviets to acquire the atom bomb and to reach some measure of weapons parity with the United States. Yet optimism, or at least the belief that something was better than nothing, prevailed again and in 1952 the Assembly established the Disarmament Commission whose terms of reference united the whole field of atomic and conventional weapons and whose membership comprised the Security Council plus Canada.

Two years of experience with this Commission again pointed to the deadlocked difficulties and, on the assumption that a smaller and more vitally concerned piece of machinery might make better progress, there was set up in 1954 a Sub-Committee of the Commission comprising the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR, France and Canada. Then, as if to give a more serious cast to the idea of disarmament in United States policy, President Eisenhower created a special presidential assistanceship for disarmament—to which he appointed Harold Stassen—while at the



Air to ground: B-52 Stratoforts fly around world with atomic bombs.

Push-button war: Intercontinental guided missile with atomic warhead.

Geneva Summit Conference in 1955 the President dropped a dramatic disarmament idea in his "open skies" inspection proposals.

Where do matters stand today? It is, of course, quixotic to try and assimilate the various proposals and counter-proposals with a few paragraphs, and even this would not tell the full story. For we would need to know something of the details of the debate in the Sub-Committee, at the same time keeping in mind the overriding problems of politics and security, of cold and little hot wars that dominate the decisions of the powers.

Broadly speaking it may be said that four themes seem to run through the present Sub-Committee plans and discussions:

1. The essence of disarmament is its correlative security. To that extent the inter-war lesson remains the same and today without security there can be no general reduction in arms.

2. The free world, having an ascendancy in atom bombs, has balanced this power off against the ascendancy in strategic location and manpower of the Soviets and the Chinese. Negotiations then tend to turn on this equation between more men in the heartland and more bombs in the great necklace of our bases decorating the far edges of the Soviet world. United States proposals would fix enlistments to set figures for the USSR, USA, and China (2,500,000), Great Britain and France (750,000), the others a maximum of 500,000.

3. It is not now possible to count upon complete United States and Western supremacy either in the production of the "A" and "H" bombs or in their delivery. Moreover, the separation of atomic from conventional weapons no longer is realistic, since small atomic weapons now are tactically manageable and employable in arms of otherwise conventional character, e.g. field guns.

4. The United States proposal for open skies inspection over the territory of each state including photography, was rejected by the Soviet Union which suggested instead ground inspection at key points. This the United States, at first, rejected. Both parties now have come closer together with

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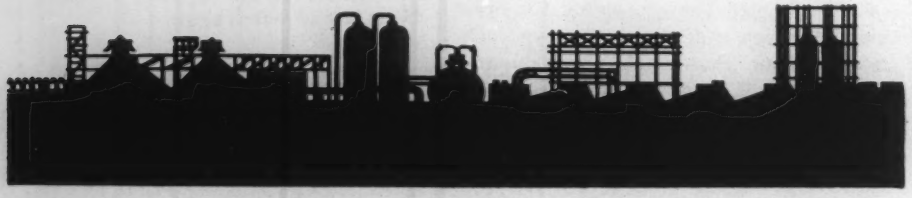

the United States accepting the value of ground control while the Soviets are willing to consider aerial inspection within a zone 500 miles from either side of some central European line. These proposals are based on the belief that a large measure of deterrence is possible through eliminating the element of surprise, which presumably inspection would attempt to do.

In addition to these main themes new problems and concepts keep intruding at almost every stage. Recently the United States has proposed the registration with the United Nations of all atomic weapons testing, with the eventual goal of eliminating test explosions. Difficulties are already evident in the wonderland of guided missiles with problems of jurisdiction in airspace already touched upon by President Eisenhower as part of a reconsideration of international control. We are only short years away from intercontinental ballistics missiles, and if these have atomic warheads, the push-button warfare of the comics may not be unreal for the disarmament talks to consider.

The jugular question, however, is one which asks whether the effort, the minuet, has any meaning or is it all an elaborately stylized ritual to satisfy a conscience fluttering uncertainly as the arms race in fact continues. It may be argued that such a formal play among states increases the load of international cynicism by going through motions that have neither a meaning nor a moral. But this is saying both too much and too little, because while the effort continues, men may have hopes that the political issues that underlie the race for military supremacy will in part be resolved and thus pave the way for decisions on disarmament which the technician in the Sub-Committee will have thought through to the point of some workable transitional plans on the road to millenium.

A generation ago, French statesmen saw some salvation in an international police force, however difficult it was to imagine its organization and command in a system of nation states and competing powers. Perhaps the arms race for the middle and smaller powers will be affected by the development from here on of a permanent United Nations police force, built partly on the experience of the United Nations Emergency Force. As between the super powers however, the issues are deeper, more deadly, more difficult. Between them the paradox well may be that in their strength and their fears they have stalemated to a disarmament in use if not in possession.

Winston Churchill's a "mutual terror" may not be quite the program of disarmament envisaged by the hopeful, but it will have to do until the real issues that divide us begin to resolve and permit disarmament conferences to move from pirouette to policy.

A political instrument can be disguised as an entertainment agency. The disguise is a monkey suit called for by current pressures.

Why the CBC Must Be Dull

by Marshall McLuhan

Politician St. Laurent
TV is for the professionals.

Orator Franklin Roosevelt
A mastery of the microphone.

THE PROBLEMS of the CBC and the government ownership and direction of its means of publication and expression are not simple. One has only to consider the sort of newspaper that might be expected to issue from similar government control. It would be very dull indeed. *Pravda*, it is well known, is a monolithic monster of dullness. Dullness is the only means of control of a centrally-owned medium of expression. Nor does this doctrine have to be enunciated or proclaimed to a government agency. It is an instinctively understood law of operation.

In his *Next America* Lyman Bryson says: "When someone tries to escape this two-way choice by asking why a mass medium should not be controlled by the public interest, he is bound to say by whom the public interest is to be defined and this will leave him in the hands of government officials as before. The inescapable alternative, power or profit, is of the greatest importance in our argument here."

When the government owns a medium of expression, that medium becomes consciously an instrument of power. To disguise power one must be dull. Dullness is the only form which makes power acceptable or tolerable — a fact which accounts for the solemn masks worn by top executives and their imitators.

Unfortunately, CBC power and dullness have to compete or co-exist with similar American media, privately owned, which aim at pleasure and profit. Moreover, the CBC reigns over an audience whose habits and expectations are formed by colorful U.S. ads and picture stories printed in our own press and magazines. This creates a situation parallel to that which compels the British monarchy in press and picture to vie with Broadway and Hollywood figures for a small bit of the attention which is copiously conferred on the entertainers.

Recently the GI radio from Berlin has created an Elvis Presley cult in the Soviet area, whereas the Voice of America created by government agencies has had much less effect. In 1956 President Sukarno of Indonesia visited Hollywood. Speaking to representatives of the film world, he explained how American films had promoted the post-war revolutions of Asia by showing that ordinary people in the United States had cars and ice-boxes. This, he said, had "helped to build up a sense of deprivation of man's birthright". And "that is why I say you are revolutionaries, and that is why I salute you."

This aspect of media impact, of course, underlines the factor of political power in entertainment, which would call for separate discussion.

To understand some of the problems of the CBC and the power use of media as necessarily making for dullness, it is well to recall the peculiar role of the press in the U.S.A. The primitive newspaper as much as the primitive musket made possible the break with British power in 1776. The primitive newspaper was really a

Troublemaker Nasser
Radio has changed everything.

Asian leader Sukarno
Film makers are revolutionaries.

The people's Presley
A cult in the Soviet zone.

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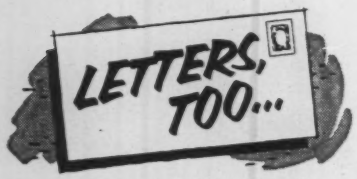

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small sheet very nearly allied to the book page; it was not till the power press of the early nineteenth century that newspapers acquired the monolithic, collective aspect they have held ever since. Since these individually written sheets had rallied the public opinion which made the revolution, the press was given a privileged role after the success of the revolution. A printed constitution came into existence to work with newsprint to provide a new form of government and society—one based on public opinion.

Now British legal, legislative and executive institutions pre-date print altogether. Even in Canada we do not wait to prepare public opinion before political action. Some of Sir Anthony Eden's recent difficulties would seem to relate to just this clash of attitudes towards public opinion between British and American press areas. But the British must, like the CBC, now reckon with the simultaneous presence of their own and American press and entertainment releases. We not only react to the facts as presented, but also to the American reaction to the same facts.

If Canada has never to the degree of the U.S. known government based on public opinion, both Canada and the U.S. now share a common revolution in which the business of forming public opinion in elections is turned over to the advertising and public relations agencies. Here the press yields to radio, movie and TV as a political instrument. But it is obvious that this move has been taken under the pressure of panic, resulting from complete inability of political parties to measure or to manipulate the powers of the new media.

With the rise of statistics as a means of communication and persuasion in the 1830s, Parliamentary oratory took a nose dive. Gladstone appears to have been the first to master statistics as a form of oratory. The advent of radio in the same way was fatal to political oratory, for one cannot orate into a microphone. It is significant that when FDR mastered the microphone as a political instrument, he found it important, if not necessary, to pit his mike against the press, the oral against the written. But TV totally upset this brief political balance between the media of sight and sound, by fusing them. TV defined the issue starkly. It became plain at once that these media were such complex instruments of political power that they could be managed only by professionals. Hence the capitulation of the parties to the agencies.

Another necessary approach to the peculiar problems of government power-control via the CBC starts with the special place of the book as a medium of expression and education in the English-speaking world.

In the Soviet area, the press form of print technology preceded the book; there the newspaper was from the first both high-brow and an eagerly used means of collective education. With us the collective form of press technology came centuries after we had accepted the person-to-person book, with its intimate reader-author relation, as the norm of education and even of religious meditation. To us the newspaper could never be high-brow, for these deep and mainly unconscious reasons. And our unconscious moulding by book culture has influenced our attitude to press, radio, films and TV alike. All of these later forms seem to us to be obvious vulgarizations of true personal culture, just as the printed book at first appeared to the learned exponents of manuscript culture to be an affair of the utmost superficiality. Such it still appears to be in the eyes of cultivated Hindus and to the Mohammedan world.

When radio hits oral or non-literate cultures such as those of the Near East, it greatly intensifies the excitability natural to oral communication.

Nasser insisted to Dorothy Thompson recently that "Radio has changed everything. Once the villagers had no knowledge of what was happening in the capital, government was run by small coteries who did not need to take account of the reactions of the people who never saw a newspaper nor could read it if they did."

Naturally, an oral people may be unified by radio but they cannot invade the newspaper and literate areas of the world by this means. Therefore, they become at once more excited and more frustrated because nobody can listen to them. In the same way, the Soviet area, still so deeply oral (the Russian armies for example had no typewriters and scarcely used even scribbled notes), is much better able than we to communicate with those huge areas of the East which now have radio without having entered the earlier phase of newspaper political culture.

It is in perspective such as these that it is possible to appraise the position of the CBC as a political instrument disguised as an entertainment agency. This entertainment disguise is imposed by the proximity of American forms of radio and TV. It is an involuntary and not very deliberate uniform or monkey suit called for by the current pressures.

Much more deeply unconscious is the pressure of book culture which pervades the entire English-speaking world and which makes literate operators of the new media adopt a condescending attitude to these media and their patrons. In practice this attitude is entirely self-defeating since it deprives the media of serious and imaginative attention. It favors the choice of amateur talent all along the line. The serious professional, in fact, is quickly forced out since his mode of operation conflicts with the government-imposed policy of bureaucratic dullness and mediocrity.

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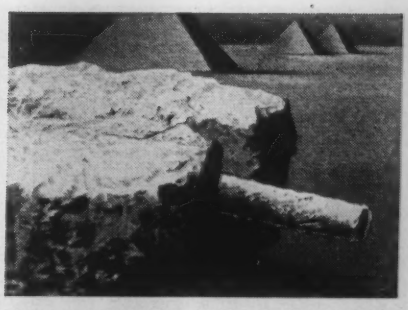

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Montreal on Wheels
A Nightmare in Motion

by Hugh MacLennan

"They all went crazy", said the policeman as he saw them weaving home in their shiny new models. And the police never fail to see the importance of the absolutely obvious.

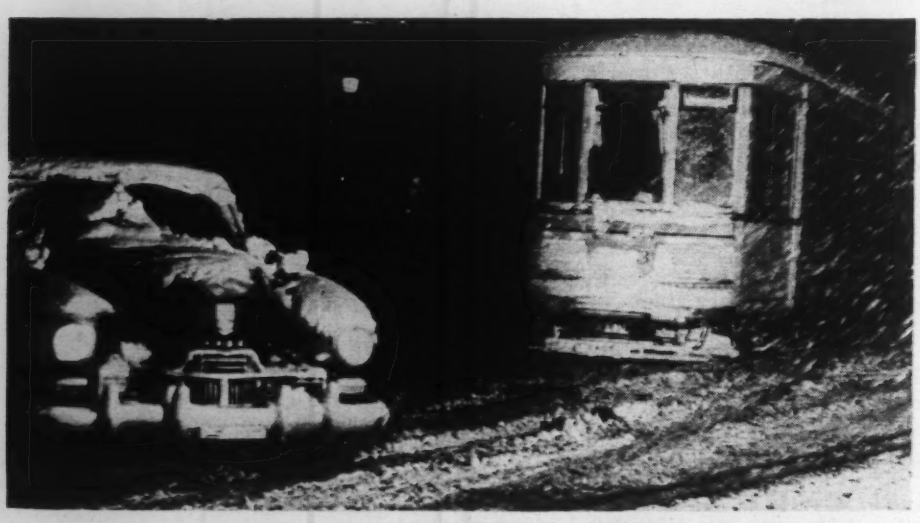
Hospitals received 1,200 accident calls during the single black day.

WRECKED AUTOMOBILES are such a common sight in Montreal that I seldom walk half an hour without seeing at least two cars with their horns locked or one being hauled to the garage on two wheels. The damage is usually minor — smashed bumpers, headlights, grilles and radiators from an ordinary head-on collision, or doors and fenders mashed from a good, solid side-swipe. Strangers occasionally wonder how even this much damage can be done in a city where the average speed of downtown traffic is about five miles an hour, but they forget the explosive velocity with which modern cars can be accelerated.

Montreal drivers may be slow over the long haul, but off the mark they are as quick as Normie Kwong. When they see a hole in the traffic they know how to hit it, and when two drivers see the same hole at the same time . . . But it is not this kind of line bucking that causes most of the accidents in our streets. It is simply a loss of nerve on the part of the ordinary driver.

The average Montreal driver, especially the juvenile behind the wheel of a pick-up truck, when he turns right on a green signal, takes it for granted that any pedestrian who wants to cross the intersection will yield his right of way. So he turns hard right and pushes his foot down to the floor. If the pedestrian is too far across the intersection to yield gracefully, the driver expects him to jump. So he keeps his foot pushed down to the floor.

But every now and then he finds himself up against some street lawyer too stubborn to surrender his right, or an old man or an old lady too infirm to jump quickly, and this is the moment when he loses his nerve. He loses it ninety-nine times out of a hundred, and he also loses his ability to think. He forgets that he has made no down payment on the pedestrian. He forgets that if he hits him the judge will have to be lenient, especially when the judge discovers that he has neither assets nor a public liability policy. Forgetting all these advantages, he swerves aside from the pedestrian at the last moment and crashes into the nearest car, whose driver has of course given him no more sea room than the captain of a racing yacht gives a rival when he has the right of way.



In winter the accident rate is not only maintained, but increased.

"There ought to be a law," says a taxi driver of my acquaintance. "Some of these people, they're too old and dumb to be allowed out walking."

Time was when winter was a closed season here, for when the snow clogged the streets many car owners left their vehicles in the garage. But a few years ago the city changed this. It discovered a method of snow-removal so effective it has virtually abolished the winter for Montreal drivers.

Whenever it snows, the streets are sprinkled with a mixture of salt, calcium chloride and a third ingredient which some say is ground cinders. Whatever it is, the mixture instantly turns white snow into a soft slush that looks like coal dust blended with oil. Sometimes this slush lies three inches deep on the pavement, but because it is liquid the tires sink through and get a firm purchase, and the cars slosh along spraying the stuff in sheets over each other and over the trousers, stockings, skirts and overcoats of any pedestrians within five feet of the curbs.

Chemistry has transformed the city's winter aspect. Montreal in the old days was white in winter; now its streets look like liquid tar sprinkled with salt. Its air used to be astringently cold; now the liquefaction of the streets makes it coldly wet, so that a zero temperature feels like fifteen below. But the stuff works. It keeps the cars on the streets. It guarantees that the accident rate is not only maintained over the winter months, but is actually increased, for drivers steering with their windows shut and their heat-

ers going full blast lack the oxygen to enliven their mental processes, and pedestrians in winter overcoats jump sluggishly.

It was inevitable that a winter day, and a cold one, should have provided the background for the highest record of traffic accidents achieved by a single city in the British Commonwealth over a comparable number of hours. On the Friday night before last Christmas, within a space of only twelve hours, the police department acknowledged three hundred and thirty traffic accidents within the urban limits of Montreal. My medical friends assure me that this was an understatement of the day's performance. They say that within this period the hospitals received nearly twelve hundred emergency calls, though of course not all of them came from the streets. To balance this caution, however, it must be said that a great number of ordinary collisions, especially side swipes, are not reported to the police or to the hospitals.

The morning after the memorable day, my wife looked up from the paper and said, "You didn't tell me anything about this".

I asked what she meant and she handed me her part of the morning paper across the breakfast table. One page was covered with pictures of wrecked cars and there were partial accounts of a few accidents, together with an editorial apology for the inadequacy of the coverage. There had been so many accidents, the paper said, that anything like a total coverage was impossible.

"You were in the streets at the height of this," my wife said, "but when you came home you didn't even mention it."

"I can't remember seeing anything unusual. I saw two collisions. Or perhaps I should say I saw a whole collision and a half-collision. But I always see at least one smash-up when I go out. Come to think of it, there were a lot of ambulance sirens blowing, but you always hear them in this neighborhood."

There is, of course, a certain advantage in being a tennis player. The long engrained habit of staring across a court at your opponent's face when he is about to serve —the idea is to guess his intention—is even more useful in the streets than on the courts. A good tennis player conceals his intention; a determined driver seldom does. The night before while crossing the intersection of Peel and Sherbrooke, glancing as usual over my right shoulder, I had seen the expression on the face of an oncoming driver. I jumped and I made it, and he went on through a red light and collided with a truck in one of those vector-slithers that occur when all four wheels are locked and the surface of the street is slimy.

But later that day, after meeting various men who claimed narrow escapes the night before, it occurred to me that I had been blind to evidence that had been piling up for days that this Friday was going to be a night to remember even in Montreal.

For instance, the liquor commissions had been so crowded that only the most dire necessity had finally driven me to enter one. At two o'clock on the afternoon of that Friday, squeezing myself into one of the largest, I had been forced to stand in line for fifty-seven minutes.

Having nothing better to do, I had given my rusty arithmetic a workout by making a series of elementary calculations. Right in front of the customers were the cash registers, and the price of each sale kept jumping up in big white figures. I estimated that the average sale that afternoon came to about $35 a person. As there were eight lines with fourteen people in each of them while I was there, this meant that the total take over a one hour period reached the neighborhood of $4,000. Few individuals like myself wanted only one bottle—or rather, few individuals like myself could afford only one bottle. At least half the customers had come equipped with suitcases, and the youth immediately in front of me had come with two.

After about half an hour this youth turned to bum a cigarette and revealed a face so vacuous, so innocent even of ambition, that I wondered how it was possible, even in an economy like ours, for its owner to have enough money to buy enough liquor to fill the two receptacles he was carrying. But he did fill them, and when he had thinned out his wallet the cash register rang up the grand total of $128.75.

"That's a lot of liquor," I remarked, as he stuffed the last bottle into his second bag.

"Only part of the stuff," he said. "When I get back with this, I'm coming back for a second load. Office party this afternoon. The boss said buy the best."

There was the build-up, but I had been too blind to see it when it stared me in the face. The whole of 1956 had been working up to this moment, just as the whole of 1957 will work up to a similar moment next December. For on that pre-Christmas Friday, with the mechanical music of the department stores playing *Adeste Fideles* and *Away in a Manger,* the business community of Montreal was celebrating a festival infinitely more important to Canada than the birth of Christ. In the year just over, more Montrealers had bought more merchandise on credit than ever before in the city's history, and what would be the significance of our way of life if we did not celebrate it in an appropriate manner?

And the people who had made that triumph possible — most of them had served the cause with such fidelity that they were far past the point of no return. With their credit-ratings wobbling, with their furniture, cars and even their clothing only partially paid for, with the January bills yet to come, they drank the boss's liquor that Friday afternoon and thought the whole treat was on him.

"They all went crazy," said the policeman as he saw them weaving homeward in their shiny new models. And as I reflected on his comment I wondered why so few of us give the police the credit they deserve. Unquestionably they are the most intelligent men in the community. They never fail to see the importance of the absolutely obvious.

"The Door Stands Open . . ."

by Mary Lowrey Ross

Although it was primarily an interest in people that took him into criminal law, he now seldom finds time for people outside his busy office and the courtroom.

Goldwin Arthur Martin

AS A RULE, the field of criminal law offers a rather precarious start for the ambitious young lawyer. Socially, his clients are likely to come from the more depressed groups in the community; and while he can readily establish a practice by making himself available at legal clinics, he soon discovers that it is easier to collect clients than fees. As one lawyer recently commented, crime at this level doesn't pay anyone, including the criminal lawyer, since you don't expect to collect a very high fee from the type of client who attacks his wife with the breadknife during a Saturday night brawl.

Actually these preliminary experiences, while financially unrewarding, are an immensely valuable part of the education of any young criminal lawyer. Thus Arthur Martin, QC, (whose record now stands at thirty-two murder cases won out of thirty-two in which he appeared as defence counsel) began his career by listing his name as available to persons unable to pay a lawyer's fee. While many of his early clients, he now admits, "went to the penitentiary for long terms, with alarming speed", it was largely through these early struggles and discomfitures that he learned to equip himself with the techniques and procedures that have made him one of Canada's most successful criminal lawyers.

He made it a rule during that early period that his office door would stand open to anyone in difficulty with the law. Today his practice involves him with people at every social and financial level, for he has never discriminated among either crimes or classes. The open door policy has involved him in work that rarely leaves time for a vacation or even a weekend, but he has held to it faithfully for twenty years. As has been pointed out, he owes one of the most lucrative practices in criminal law to the fact that he has always been able to concentrate on his client's predicament, to the exclusion of every other consideration, including the client's social or financial rating.

This faculty for complete and instant concentration accounts for the rather paradoxical quality that friends and acquaintances have sometimes observed in Mr. Martin. Although it was primarily an interest in people and their behavior that took him into criminal law, he seldom finds time for people outside his office and the courts. He is affable, but reticent, sociable but disinclined to spend much time on social activity. He has a strong distaste for histrionics, but most people agree that his skilful underplaying of his role as defence lawyer is more effective dramatically than any staged theatricality. His memory is phenomenal—there is a legend that he has only to be given the name of a case in 104 volumes of Canadian Criminal Cases to cite not only the facts but the volume and even the page on which the case is to be found—but he admits that he has sometimes forgotten his own telephone number. In court he is completely relaxed and continuously alert. Nothing inside the focus of his interest escapes him, and nothing outside that area can distract him.

His sister, Arlene Martin, who acts as his secretary, Girl Friday, and general liaison officer, tells of attending the Dick trial when her brother was acting as defence lawyer for William Bohozuk, charged with the murder of Mrs. Dick's husband and baby. Miss Martin came away from the trial considerably impressed by Mrs. Dick's looks and composure. "I hadn't expected her to be so extraordinarily pretty," she said to her brother at the end of the session. "Was she?" he said absently, "I didn't notice."

Goldwin Arthur Martin, a bachelor in his early forties, was born in Huntsville, Ontario, and came to Toronto at the age of thirteen. He was educated at Oakwood Collegiate, University of Toronto, and Osgoode Hall. A deliberate starter and brilliant finisher, he didn't distinguish himself as a student until his third year in University, when he headed his class, and graduated as a Gold Medallist. At Osgoode, he continued to lead his class, and he was again a Gold Medallist at graduation. He lectured on Criminal Law at Osgoode and won his Queen's Counsel appointment in 1945. He is now a Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and an honorary lecturer at Osgoode.

At the beginning of his career he was articled to a commercial law firm, but since he was anxious to transfer to criminal law he enlisted himself as available to people in legal difficulties. Martin appropriates experience rapidly, and the initial period was fairly short.

He soon learned, for instance, the necessity and complexity of evaluating testimony. The human memory is chancey at best, and it is particularly fallible when it arises from some moment of high excitement and tension. His experiences in this field taught him to pursue testimony with a doggedness and scepticism that even his admirers sometimes regard as exhorbitant. Some years ago, for example, he was confronted during a murder trial with eight witnesses for the Crown, all advancing much the same testimony. Martin was still dissatisfied, and when it was argued that eight witnesses provide a fairly comfortable margin for safety, he shook his head. "Only four of them were absolutely positive," he pointed out.

He has found that an eye-witness, confronted by a photograph, will almost invariably identify the suspect, rather than the original culprit, with the photograph. "That's the man!" they will say, with a conviction that would seem to make any further investigation unnecessary. For Lawyer Martin, this is usually the point at which serious investigation begins.

One of his first lessons had to do with the investigation of eye-witness accounts. A man had entered a used-car lot and attempted to sell the car he was driving to the proprietor. The proprietor's suspicions were roused, and he telephoned the police. They arrived promptly and approached the salesman, who instantly started his motor and disappeared. With the police trailing him, he drove into a residential street, abandoned the car, and vanished so completely that his pursuers had no choice but to return to headquarters and continue the search in the files. They quickly picked a likeness from the photographic gallery, and arrested a man on suspicion.

Young Lawyer Martin, to whom the suspect applied for help, wasn't satisfied with the evidence of identification, so he went in search of his own witnesses. After a thorough canvass of the street, he turned up two, a school teacher and a woman employed by the Tax Department. Both had seen the fugitive at close quarters,

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and both seemed to Martin exceptionally intelligent and reliable types. He presented his client to each in turn and their evidence quickly disposed of the police theory that the suspect and the fugitive were the same person.

On the police blotter this would probably rate as a fairly minor incident. For Lawyer Martin, however, it still ranks among his most satisfying cases, since it taught him one of the most significant rules of criminal defence—that eye-witness evidence must always be regarded as opinion, not fact. He applied this rule in the first of his famous murder cases — the Windsor murder trial—and it was through his persistent breaking down of eye-witness testimony that he was able, in the second trial, to free Mickey McDonald from the murder charge.

Mickey was soon in trouble again, and once more Lawyer Martin was able to get him discharged. On the third application, however, he refused to extend his legal services any further. He now makes it a general rule not to take on a client for a second time—although the rule is not inflexible and if a case appeals to him strongly his office door still stands open, even to a repeater.

On the whole, he is convinced that the number of professional criminals is negligible. Twenty years of criminal law have left him fairly sceptical about the existence of organized crime, of rings, gangs, and master minds devising intricate plots against life and property. Few crimes, he points out, are committed in cold blood. Most of them take place under the influence of drugs, alcohol, or overwrought emotion. He admits that characters like Dostoievski's Raskolnikov may exist—*i.e.*, men of decidedly overwrought temperament who are still capable of coldly planning and carrying out a crime of robbery and murder. So far, however, he has never encountered any Raskolnikovs professionally.

The Martin attitude, in relation to both law and law breakers, is fundamentally humanitarian. Law, he points out, is subject to constant change, and the change, over the centuries, has been in the direction of a increasing concern with the predicament, rights and rehabilitation of the individual offender. He would like to see this process widened and accelerated. He believes that the only really effective deterrent to crime is wider education, better environment and penal reform that really reforms. He is strongly opposed to capital punishment and likes to point out that crime in England never flourished so widely as it did in the days when a man might be hanged for two hundred different reasons.

Certainly few people have expended more energy, talent, and conviction in keeping their fellow citizens out of the penitentiary and the death cell than Lawyer Arthur Martin.

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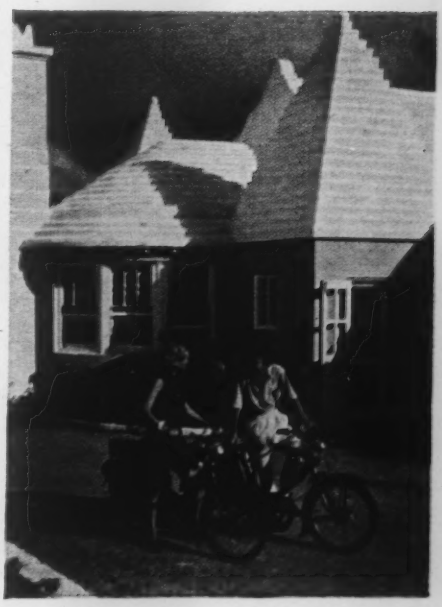

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by PONTIAC '57

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Recent Releases

by William Krehm

Ernest Bloch: Sonatas Nos. 1 and 2 for Violin and Piano — Rafael Druian and John Simms—*Mercury MG 50095.*

Quartet No. 1 in B Minor — Roth String Quartet — *Mercury MG 50110.*

It has been the fate of Ernest Bloch to reach the age of a Biblical patriarch without seeing more than a couple of works from all his vast output attain the status of popular successes. And yet few composers of our times have cultivated as great a gift with as much diligence. His is a deeply personal production, and to savor its power and spread you must dwell with it and grow into its idiom. That is why these two Mercury releases are important for the music-lover. All three works on them belong to Bloch's early American period, when he was not writing music of an explicitly Jewish turn. But whether Bloch is preoccupied with religious ritual, Tibetan mysticism, or impressionism, he has the spiritual vehemence and the searing intensity of the Old Testament prophets. Performances excellent; sound good.

Albeniz: Iberia (Transcribed for Orchestra by Arbos). Debussy: Iberia — The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy — *Columbia CL 921.*

There is an interesting relationship between the music of France and Spain. French music, like French culture generally, has brought to a high flower the qualities of logic and lucidity: it is a triumph of light and reason over the unkempt passions. But a penalty attaches to pursuing light and reason too doggedly—in doing so we find ourselves cut off from the dark wells of irrationality that underly our emotional life and that sooner or later exact their tribute. Indeed, the function of music is largely to appease the gods of this underworld, and music that is too lucid, too finely styled loses its depth and effectiveness. That is why French composers have periodically crossed the Pyrenees for a transfusion of the primitive blood and fire that pulses through Spanish life and music. Debussy's *Iberia* is one of the classic examples of this — a masterful mating of the Gallic genius for refinement and stylization with Spanish color and vitality. Columbia has had the fine idea of putting on the other side of the disc Albeniz's *Iberia* which is far closer to the earthy Spanish folk materials from which Debussy drew his inspiration. Performance and recording good.

The day the Angels Sang

Randolph MacDonald

Mr. & Mrs. J. Roden pictured shortly after their recent marriage in Toronto.

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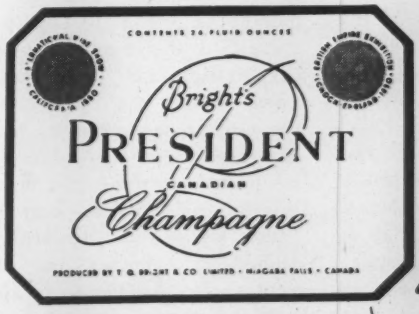

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OTTAWA LETTER

Debate in the Shadow of Election

by John A. Stevenson

THE SHADOW of the coming election hung over the debate on the Address from the Throne. Members of all parties vied with each other in the fervor of their advocacy of new public works and of such reforms as increases in pensions and family allowances, for which they can claim credit when they appeal for re-election.

Spokesmen of the farmers harped on the need for drastic remedial measures to end the unfair distribution of prosperity — the farmers, who constitute 18% of the total population, only receive 7% of the national income. Few speakers paid much attention to the report of the Gordon Commission, which seemed to provide abundant material for dissection in Parliament.

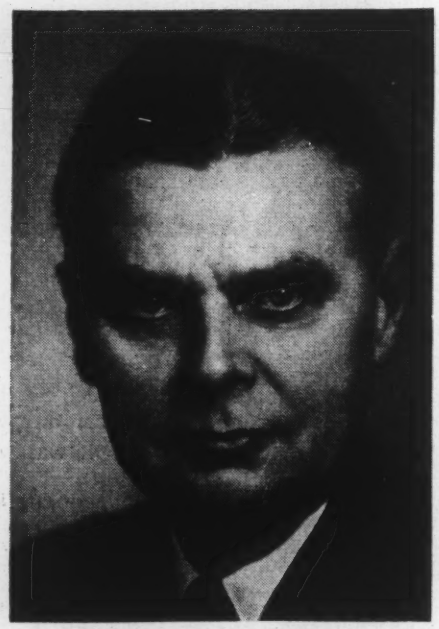
Perhaps the most important contribution to the debate was Mr. Pearson's exhaustive exposition of the principles and influences which governed the foreign policy of Canada. His warm tribute to Britain for educating her colonies to take their place (as Ghana in West Africa is about to do) among the sovereign democracies of the world, was probably designed to allay the resentment aroused by Prime Minister St. Laurent's criticisms of Britain in the debate over the Suez crisis last November.

The time limit on the debate on the Address has justified itself, but too many members still used their time for expatiating upon the grievances and needs of their constituencies instead of discussing broad national issues. But there were certain commendable exceptions. Allan MacEachen (L., Inverness-Richmond), for example, devoted a substantial part of his speech to proving that the recent strike of CPR firemen had shown the need for better methods for averting strikes which threatened the welfare of the whole nation.

During the first part of the session, Prime Minister St. Laurent has shaken off the lethargy which afflicted him most of last session. He seems determined to prove to the Canadian people, before he appeals again for their votes, that he is still in a state of mental and physical vigor to make him eligible for a fresh mandate. He has been giving his party an effective lead and has been managing its parliamentary tactics with some skill. Whenever a member of the Opposition has made an indictment of some item in the Government's policies or administrative measures, somebody from the Liberal side is always put up to answer it immediately.

The Prime Minister also shows a disposition to give the Opposition as short shrift as possible. He is naturally a courteous and kindly man, but some of his recent answers to interrogations that annoyed him have been curt to the verge of rudeness.

He has meted out quite kindly treatment to John Diefenbaker, who is feeling his way in his new role as leader of the Opposition. In his speeches so far Mr. Diefenbaker has not adopted a belligerent attitude towards the Government. He gives indications that in the coming months he intends to devote more of his energies to the improvement of his party's organization and the education of the voters about the errors and follies of the Government than to his parliamentary duties. One sign is that he has given his party something that no previous Opposition in Canada ever possessed, a deputy-leader, in Howard Green (PC, Vancouver Quadra) one of his senior lieutenants. Mr. Green is an experienced parliamentarian, but it may prove bad tactics to leave him in charge of the Opposition in the Commons for long periods.



John Diefenbaker: Wrong tactics?

The leader of a political party should give careful thought to the general strategy of an election campaign and outline the broad plans to be followed, but he should leave the detailed execution of these plans to some competent organizer. Few party leaders in British countries have bothered much with the organization of their political machine. They have believed that their paramount business is to use Parliament as a forum for convicting their opponents of sins of omission and commission, and for advertising the merits of their own prescriptions for the cure of the country's ills.

If Mr. Diefenbaker thinks that the voters need heavy doses of electioneering oratory to awaken them to the misdeeds of the Government, he may be disappointed. There was a time when the leader of a Canadian party could always attract large audiences for his speeches and have them reported almost verbatim in the press. Nowadays, when so many other forms of entertainment are available, attendance at political meetings has become thin and the newspapers print only condensed reports of the utterances of politicians, even of the top rank. But the daily proceedings of the House of Commons still receive considerable publicity in the press through the reports of the press agencies and correspondents.

One of the most satisfactory features of the debate on the Address was that many more French-Canadian Liberal members participated in it than in any recent session. One reason for their larger intervention may have been to give point to a proposal made by a colleague, Maurice Breton (L., Joliette-L'Assomption-Montcalm).

Only a fraction of the English-speaking members understand French and accordingly, when a French-Canadian member begins an address in French, most of the English-speaking members sneak out into the lobbies or their rooms and he is left speaking, as Mr. Breton said "just for the ceilings, the walls and the press." There is a reverse side to the problem of the two languages and it was explained by Mr. Breton, when he told of getting seats in the galleries for a large party of farmers and their wives from his constituency and finding that they could not follow the debates because they were being conducted in English.

An English translation of every speech delivered in French is made immediately and incorporated at the end of each issue of *Hansard* but Mr. Breton argued that it did not suffice to meet the primary requirement of a good Parliament that all speakers in it should be understood in their own language. He said that all the French-Canadian members who had attended meetings of the UN had been impressed with the UN system of simultaneous translation of all speeches, and he made a strong plea for a similar system in the House of Commons.

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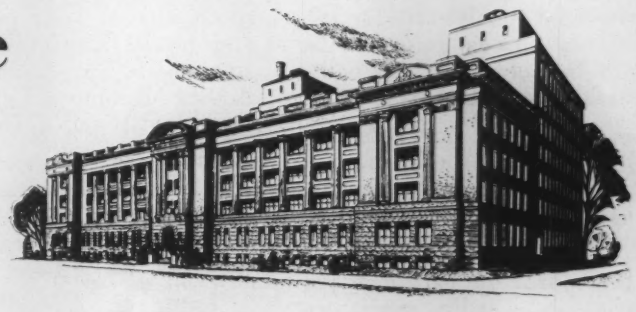

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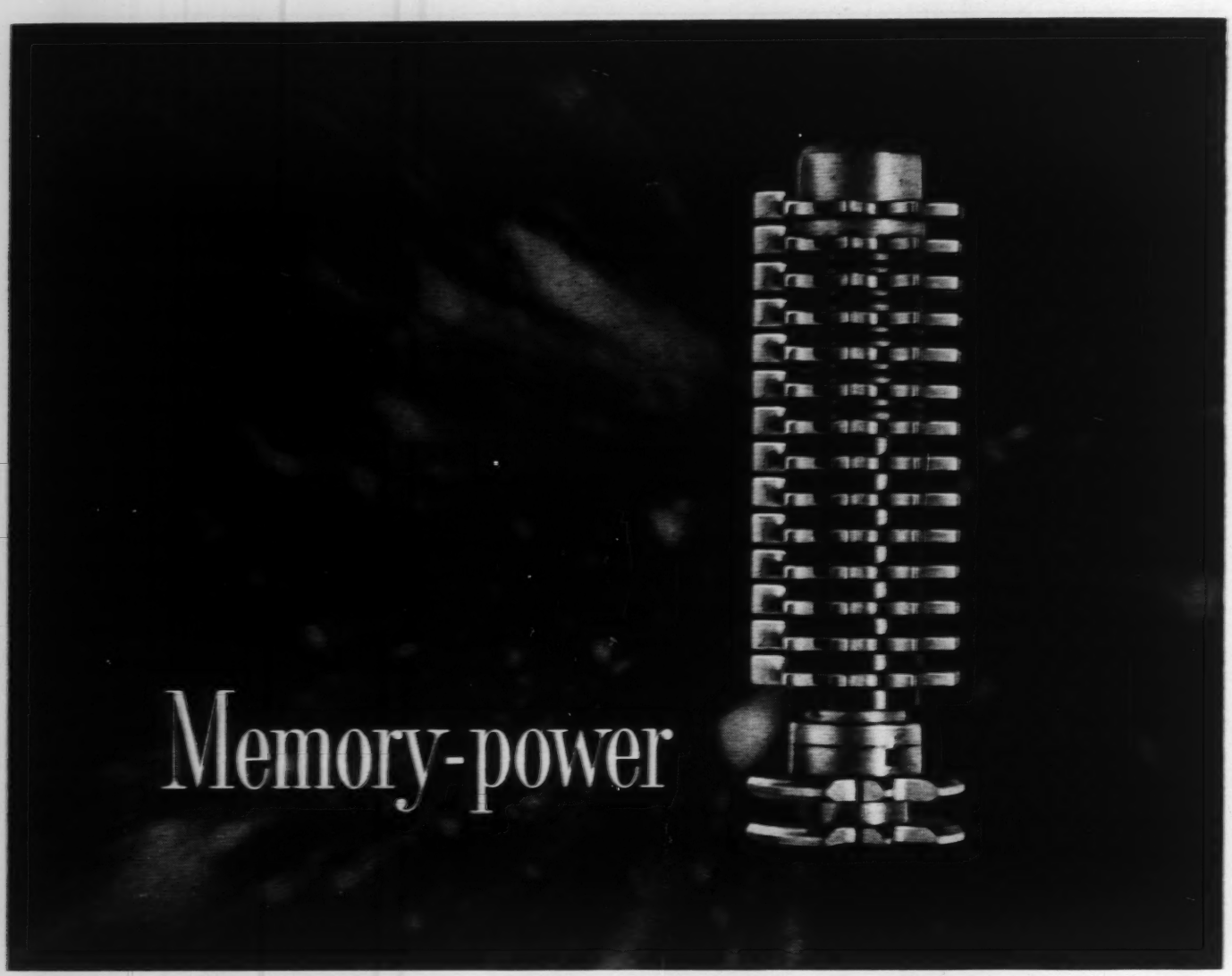

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Not Really Ribald

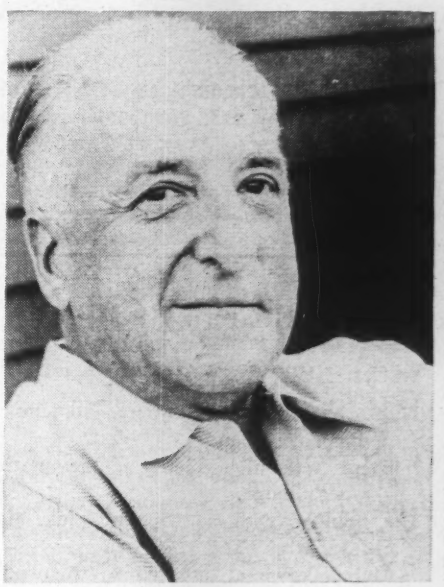
by Robertson Davies

EVERY GOOD COOK knows what discretion must be shown in the use of spice. A hint of black pepper is one thing; chewing a peppercorn is quite another. Several book critics, I see, have cautioned their parishioners against uninterrupted and immoderate reading of an anthology called *A Treasury of Ribaldry* which has been prepared by Louis Untermeyer, for the reason that such gulping of Mr. Untermeyer's preparation would scorch the palate and unfit it for more dainty fare. But I have read the anthology from cover to cover, without taking so much as a draught of Georgian poetry to cool my gullet, and I have not been blasted by its spice. It is a good collection of humorous pieces, some of them mildly indelicate in tone, but it offers nothing to cause dismay among the godly.

Indeed, I think it has been given a misleading title, for in my opinion not more than a third of its contents deserves to be called ribaldry. Dictionaries are in agreement on the meaning of this word; it is matter which is offensively abusive, scurrilous or wantonly irreverent or impious; it may be witty and brilliant in manner, but it involves some coarseness and even obscenity in language and thought. If we extend the word to include all that is in Mr. Untermeyer's collection we shall greatly reduce its value. The word "ribald" comes to us from feudal days, and it then meant a menial or a dependent of low birth—just the kind of fellow whose jeering and joking at his betters would take a coarse turn; the ribald could speak as he did because he had little at stake in the society of his day, and so he was at once a free observer of what went on, and a man with nothing to lose if the existing system were shaken. Unless there is some element of such outsider's criticism in a piece of writing, and a dash of coarseness as well, it cannot truly be called ribald.

Undoubtedly Mr. Untermeyer knows this, and he also knows that real ribaldry is unprintable. He has used the word in his title in a fashion which I think unworthy of a scholar; he has called his book *A Treasury of Ribaldry* in the hope of charming its price out of the pockets of those eternally hopeful people who expect to find, somewhere and somehow, a really shocking book.

Such people must always be a little simple-minded in their approach to literature. I have known many of the type; very often they are business or professional men who get a kick out of seeing words in print which they do not often hear spoken in the company they ordinarily keep; they are stirred in an adolescent fashion by allusions to, or descriptions of sexual or scatalogical matters. They are, in the main, people who have raised themselves above the intellectual level of their parents. That is the secret of their fascination with broadly-spoken literature: they have not been educated up to it, and they think it improper because their parents would not have understood or approved of it. They have not the freedom of thought and speech on sexual matters which marks the more liberally-educated fraction of society.



Louis Untermeyer: Delusive word.

If they had been given a classical education, they would not be caught on Mr. Untermeyer's hook. The Greek Anthology, from which he quotes liberally, would be known to them, at least in part, and they would not think it ribald. Nor would they allow Mr. Untermeyer to get away with such impostures as his inclusions from the poetical works of Anacreon, Horace, Ovid, Catullus and the other great ones of Greek and Roman literature. These men were never, under any circumstances "ribald" in the true sense of the term; grace of style, polish of wit and a sense of artistic proportion were common to them all, and thus their work, even when it is erotic, is never ribald. Only very crude minds would find them ribald even in translation.

Mr. Untermeyer's medieval section contains, as we might expect, a good deal of Rabelais and Boccaccio which may be ribald if the definition of the word is strained, though I personally think that both of these masters were too great as artists to be so described. And when we come further down the chronological scale, what on earth would induce a man to include love poems by Herrick and passages from Voltaire and Casanova in a collection of ribaldry? The modern authors included are not, with a very few possible exceptions, ribalds. They are, in the main, artists who take all of life for their study.

If ribaldry is what you want, there is plenty of it to be found written on the walls of public lavatories. If, on the contrary, you want an anthology of prose and verse, some of which is of very fine quality, and much of which has a mildly improper quality—but never so improper that it could offend a maiden lady who had taken a summer trip to Europe—Mr. Untermeyer has provided what you are looking for. I think he knew what he was doing when he put that delusive word "ribaldry" in his title, and I do not think it was truly honest of him.

Let us pass now to a book which is certainly not ribald in intention or by inadvertence, but which provoked a good deal of ribald comment from me as I read it. The fault, I am sure, lies in me; I am indifferent to the charm of dogs, and this book, *My Dog Tulip*, by J. R. Ackerley, is all about a dog. I mean it as a high tribute to the power of Mr. Ackerley's writing when I say that I have never felt so near to any dog (and so anxious to get away) as I have felt to his Alsatian bitch, Tulip.

Let it be said at once that this is not a dog-book of the common type, in which the writer sentimentalizes over his pet, attributing to it every human virtue and suppressing every hint of canine vice. Mr. Ackerley is not a dog-lover of that foolish stamp. He seems to understand his dog wonderfully well; his estimation of Tulip's intelligence and emotions has the ring of truth, and this is what gives the book its extraordinary interest. But in entering into the soul of a dog, Mr. Ackerley seems to have lost much of his stature as a man. He has become the creature of Tulip and the slave of her functions and passions. He tells us at length of the trials of taking a large dog to visit friends, for the dog sleeps in his room by night and makes a mess on the floor. But he has not a word of compassion for the friends, nor a regret for himself; his thought is all for Tulip, who was given trouble and embarressment by this incident. Tulip's excretory adventures are very thoroughly explored.

These things, however, are as nothing

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compared to the complications of Tulip's sex-life. Mating Tulip became a prime concern of her master. And when she was in heat he went to extraordinary lengths to ensure, not her comfort, but the maximum of tranquillity. The only word to describe Mr. Ackerley's attitude toward Tulip is lover-like. He sacrificed his leisure and his peace of mind to a feverish doting upon his pet. The Colonel in Anouilh's *Waltz of the Toreadors* was no more the victim of his neurotic wife than Mr. Ackerley was the love-slave of his dog. The book is painful, humiliating and, if you are of a ribald turn of mind, uproarious reading.

Nevertheless, it is perhaps the most extraordinary book ever to be written about a dog, and it is a work of great skill and power. The abject subjugation of a human creature to another is the theme of Maugham's *Of Human Bondage*, and it is enthralling reading. But this is the subjugation of a man by an animal—a subjugation in which the man is the eager, wistful slave of a dog—and I cannot recall reading anything like it.

A Treasury of Ribaldry, edited by Louis Untermeyer—pp. 675, *Blue Ribbon Books —$5.95.*

My Dog Tulip, by J. R. Ackerley—pp. 164—*British Book Service—$2.25.*

A Boat in Reeds

by Lenore A. Pratt

Think back, for somewhere, sometime, you have seen
These waist-high reeds at the placid water's edge,
The boulder with a stripe of pink, the dragonfly,
And a rowboat moored to driftwood in the sedge.

Reeds and an empty boat with crossed oars idle,
Dragonfly shearing the sky from hour-old wings,
A boulder banded with a stripe of pink, the glazed
Mid-afternoon reflections, these chance things
You see as something you have known before,
Delighting in the little scene, composed
Perhaps upon a Chinese silk, or washed
In English water colour. So with eyes half closed
Against the shimmering light, think back, recall
How first you lingered in this place, and how
By some felicitous design, the boat is always
Willow green, with one red cushion in the bow.

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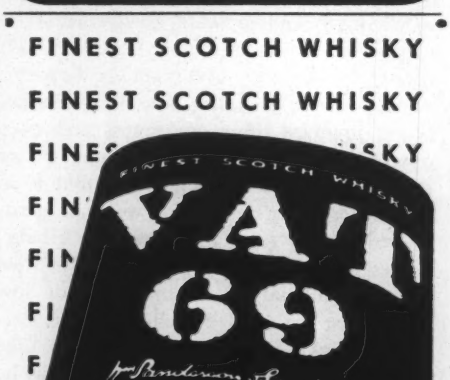

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Toronto's New Bid for the Top Market

by R. M. Baiden

IT WAS JUST 20 years ago when officials of the newly-opened Toronto Stock Exchange sighed with relief—they had built the best and most modern market place possible, one that could serve for half a century.

They were wrong. Toronto became the centre of North America's most active market. Sensational mining developments and the exchange's relatively easy-going rules for company financing (in comparison with New York or London) were a boon to promoters. New companies were formed and listed on the exchange at a rapid rate.

Now, the exchange is planning a new home — one with almost three times the 9,000 square feet of trading area in the present building. It is also changing its way of doing business.

Observers in the visitors' gallery of the exchange are often bewildered at the apparent confusion and raucous din on the trading floor. But the seemingly pointless rush and noise are necessary under the present system. That's why the system is being changed.

"Just imagine what it would be like on a floor three times as big," exchange officials say. "That really would be chaos."

So far, the new system is officially just an experiment. But there's little doubt some modified form of New York's specialist system will be implemented when the exchange moves in about three years.

In New York bids for particular stocks go to the specialist.

The present method of trading is described as an auction market. Under this system, the price for a stock is set by the free interplay of brokers' bids and asks. Any trader is apt to handle any stock and the running and shouting on the trading floor are caused by sellers trying to find buyers and buyers trying to find sellers. The method is not disorganized, however, in that each stock has its own position at a particular trading post on the floor and in an active market, especially, buyer and seller tend to meet at that place.

But with each floor trader, or attorney, theoretically trading in each of the 1,100 stocks listed, a good deal of running and shouting is inevitable.

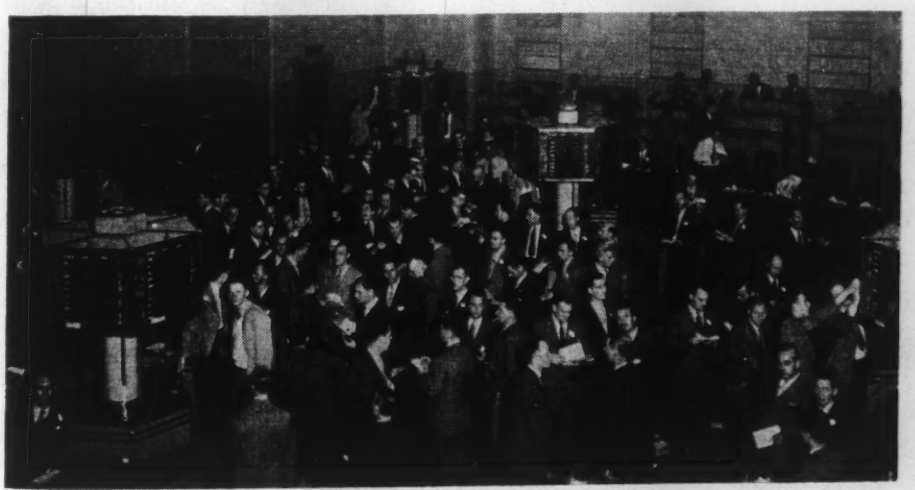
In New York, bids and asks for a particular group of stocks are referred to one trader, the specialist. He balances the buy orders with the sell orders and sets the market prices for the stocks for which he is responsible. If necessary, or if he considers it advisable, he takes a position in a stock to assure an orderly market. He is, in effect, a broker's broker.

The Toronto market has important differences from New York. Toronto trades a much bigger volume of stocks with a much lower market value. Price changes in mining issues—by far the biggest volume component in Toronto—are often violent.

Toronto can't adopt the New York system holus-bolus. For one thing, local brokers wouldn't permit it. Many say they won't give floor traders the power to commit the firm to a position in a stock. In Toronto, floor traders are often relatively junior members of the firm. In New York, the trader is a senior member of the firm and also that firm's member on the exchange.

The exchange will compromise on that one. It says traders may take a position if they wish but there is no obligation to do so to maintain an orderly market.

The current experiment is with this form of modified specialist trading in a group



In Toronto the system is described as an auction market.

Royal Bank Manager in Ciudad Trujillo* learns how coffee is prepared for export from the Dominican Republic

This picture shows coffee beans being hand cleaned prior to export. Our Manager, shown in the background, is talking to an exporter client, picking up basic information about this important industry.

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of about 300 relatively inactive stocks. The change was introduced at the first of this year and seems to be working out well. Exchange officials say the experiment will show how—and if—the method can be applied to the active, volatile mining issues.

Some Bay Street brokers are sceptical. They dislike the idea of a "middle man". Some suggest it may harm the market by crimping the free play of market promotions.

In general, however, the advantages include faster, more orderly transaction of business, probably relatively fewer people on the floor and the ability to handle many more listings.

The ability of the exchange to handle more listings, and the probability that it will seek them, is a potential sore point with part of the local investment community and a very real threat to other stock exchanges, principally Montreal.

Unlisted dealers — those who trade in stocks not listed on the exchange—contend the industrial section of the exchange should be a secondary market. That is, a company should not be listed for a primary distribution of stock but only after it has proved itself to be a competent concern. The mining market is conceded to be a primary market.

Unlisted dealers fear a push by the exchange to take away unlisted industrial stocks to fill up the empty spaces on the new exchange. This, they say, would be a disservice to Canadian investors because a better market can often be maintained in inactive stocks by unlisted dealers.

To back up their belief they can run a better market, unlisted dealers point out that spreads of 25 to 30 points on inactive stocks in the exchange's bid and asked are not uncommon. Life insurance stocks bounce sharply in virtually no trading. Unlisted brokers say, for example, that they maintained a better market in the new A. V. Roe stock before it was listed than has been provided by the exchange. Unlisted houses try to maintain orderly markets by taking positions.

Unlisted brokers are also critical of the exchange's policy regarding optioned stock. Canadian stock exchanges are the only ones to permit companies to option stock to promoters as a means of financing. This, they say, provides a uniquely effective means for unscrupulous operators to fleece the public.

Here the exchange is quick to point out that it was through this system that Canada's biggest and most successful mining operations — International Nickel, as an example — got their start.

But despite the in-fighting and problems in changing its operation, the Toronto Stock Exchange is moving strongly to become the dominant trading centre for Canada. It has long since captured the mining market. It may soon have the industrial market.

Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Question: I am contemplating moving into larger premises for the purpose of carrying on my business operations. The owner of the building has offered me a twenty-year lease with an option to purchase the building at the end of that time. I am undecided as to whether the option should be included in the lease, because I understand that under such circumstances I will not be permitted to claim the rental payments made as a deduction from income. This ruling appears to be unfair and I would like to have some explanation as to why such payments are not deductible.

Answer: The purpose of the section of the Act dealing with lease option or hire-purchase agreements is to prevent a person from buying depreciable property and amortizing the cost thereof over a very short period of time by way of rental charges. For example, a person may arrange to lease a building at a very high rental for a five-year period with an option to purchase the property at the end of the lease for some nominal amount. In effect, the purchase price will have been substantially paid over the five-year period. The purpose of this section of the Act is to prevent the write-off of most of the cost of the building in five years, as in the foregoing example, instead of over a period exceeding forty years, which would normally be the case.

The Act provides that where there is an option to purchase the property, the rental payments will not be considered as such for income tax purposes, but will be considered rather as payments on account of the purchase price of the property. The total of the payments specified under the contract including the terminal payment are deemed to be the cost of the property and an allowance in respect of such cost is allowed annually in accordance with the regulations. For a brick building, the maximum allowance is 5% per annum on the reducing balance.

If the option is not exercised at the end of the lease, an adjustment is then made for the difference between the capital cost allowance claimed over the period of the lease, and the rental payments actually made, exclusive of the portion applicable to land, because land is not a depreciable asset.

Question: My brother and I each operate separate businesses. The businesses are similar and both are limited companies. When filing our corporation income tax returns, is each company entitled to apply the low rate of 20% applicable to the first $20,000 of taxable income, or is only one company entitled to the low rate of tax? If the earnings of one company are less than $20,000, may the other company apply the low rate of tax on the remainder of the $20,000?

Answer: The rate of tax on corporations is 20% on the first $20,000 of income and 47% on the excess. Where two or more companies are associated, they are entitled to the low rate of tax on only one amount of $20,000, which they may allocate between them by mutual agreement. The allocation may be made regardless of the extent of the profits of either company.

If the shareholders of both companies are related and one of the shareholders owns shares in both companies, then the companies are associated. If no shareholder owns shares in both companies, then the companies are not associated and each company would then be entitled to the low rate of tax on its income up to $20,000.

The fact that both you and your brother operate the same type of business would not make them associated, nor would the companies be associated solely because of the relationship of the shareholders to each other unless there was the interlocking of share ownership as described above. The beneficial ownership of one interlocking share is sufficient to classify the companies as being associated.

On the other hand, companies could be associated even though each carried on a different type of business.

Question: I owned preferred shares in a company until such shares were redeemed last year. There was a premium paid on redemption amounting to 15% of the par value of the shares. Must I include the premium as income when filing my 1956 tax return?

Answer: No. Prior to April 30, 1953, such amounts were required to be included in income, but this was found to be inequitable in many cases. For example, a premium on redemption of preferred shares may have been paid to a person who purchased such shares on the open market at a price in excess of the par value. In such a case, the tax would be levied on an amount in excess of the actual profit realized on redemption.

The Act now provides for a special tax to be levied against the corporation on the redemption of preferred shares at a premium, and such premium is passed along to the investor free of any further tax.

Readers are invited to submit their queries on tax matters. Mr. Smith can only undertake to answer the questions in these columns, however.

Ask your investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.

CALVIN BULLOCK
Ltd.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On January 16th, 1957, a quarterly dividend of sixty cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company (present capitalization) payable March 5th, 1957 to shareholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1957.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA*
January 16, 1957 *Secretary*

LOBLAW COMPANIES LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending February 28, 1957, has been declared on the capital stock of the Company as follows:

Preferred Shares, Cumulative Redeemable	60 cents per share
Class "A" Shares	10 cents per share
Class "B" Shares	10 cents per share

The dividend will be payable March 1, 1957, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 6th day of February, 1957. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, January 25, 1957.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for quarter ending February 28, 1957, has been declared on the Capital stock of the Company as follows:

First Preference Shares, Cumulative Redeemable, Series "A"	37½ cents per share
Second Preference Shares	51½ cents per share
Common Shares	51½ cents per share

The dividend will be payable March 1, 1957, to shareholders of record at close of business on the 6th day of February, 1957. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

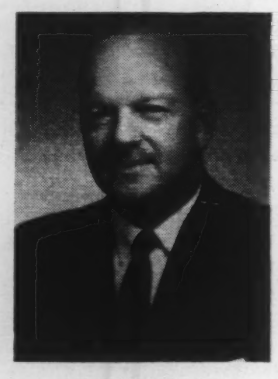
Toronto, January 25, 1957.

House Built for Service

He came to Canada on a short business trip in 1951. Two months later he decided to stay in the country to fulfill a dream. After four years of probing and persuading, Canada's first Building Centre opened its doors to the public in 1955.

MANY OF THE architects and contractors who visit the Building Centre in Toronto may have noticed a short, stocky Scotsman who flashes a quick smile of recognition as he seems to walk aimlessly through the aisles. Odds are, Building Centre President Archie Craig is inspecting displays, counting visitors, or just looking for traces of dirt during his frequent strolls.

Craig's tours are commonplace to employees in the three storey structure which houses Canada's only Building Centre. As one employee put it, "Archie is like the new home-owner who inspects his property five times a day. After all, this *is* the house that Craig built."



Archie Craig

It all started when 46-year-old Archibald Craig was sent to Canada in 1951 to gather information on pre-fabricated housing methods by the Glasgow construction company which employed him as general manager. It took him four months and 3,000 miles of travel to complete a job which Craig felt, "could have been completed in as many days if there had been one central source of information". He reasoned that a Building Centre, such as he had seen in London and Paris, where information and material samples were centered conveniently under one roof, would be the answer. He decided to try to create such a centre in Toronto.

Severing connections with his firm in Glasgow, Craig settled down to a job as a construction engineer for the Toronto Subway, then being built.

After four years of probing, investigating and talking to individuals in the building industry about his pet project, Craig's "house" was ready. On December 5, 1955, Archie Craig stood by as the big glass doors of Canada's first Building Centre were opened at an official ceremony.

The enterprising Scotsman is pleased with the results of the Centre's first year of operation. He and his staff of 17 people have guided 100,000 visitors over the 40,000 square feet of display area where 130 manufacturers and distributors pay rent to display their goods and services. Speaking as President of the Centre, Craig is looking forward to "increasing interest in the Centre in 1957. I think the building trade is more aware of the worthwhile and useful service we at the Centre are trying to provide".

Besides the display area, the Building Centre has such features as an inquiry service, an extensive library, three modern lounges for meetings, secretarial service for out-of-town clients and a complete restaurant service. Craig reports that over 363 meetings were held in the Centre last year by groups ranging from high school students to construction engineers.

The man who made all this possible was christened Archibald Righ Craig in Kuala Lumpur, a town in Malaya. Craig became familiar with construction terms and machinery at an early age as his Scottish father owned a large construction firm. At the age of seven he was sent "home" to Glasgow for his education. After finishing high school, he enrolled in Civil Engineering at Glasgow University. Immediately after graduating in 1931, he decided to go on his own, and at 24-years-of-age he owned his own construction company.

In 1942 he enlisted in the army and served with a reconnaissance group of the Royal Engineers in France and Germany. Early in 1945, Craig was wounded, and after three months of hospitalization he was discharged with the rank of major. He then joined the Scottish construction company which subsequently sent him to Canada.

A shy, retiring man who dislikes "hard-sell" techniques, Craig convinces prospective customers strictly on the basis of sincerity, not on his sales pitch. Commented Public Relations Director Norman Deboys, "Archie just doesn't understand how you can sell something with fast talk. He feels the salesman must be completely honest".

He doesn't find too much time for hobbies, but he does enjoy fishing in Muskoka.

Archie Craig is willing to wait, but he is looking forward to the day when he can build another Centre in Western Canada.

For Buildings

by William Sclater

WHEN SOMEONE walking past a building under construction is hit by a falling brick, the usual result is an immediate legal action that names everyone concerned with the ownership, operation or construction of the building.

The same thing would happen if a business caller on the premises of a new building fell down a manhole carelessly left open or tripped over some obstruction and suffered bodily injury.

The fault might be that of a careless laborer, but the responsibility and the legal liability must be faced by the owner, the contractor and any sub-contractor concerned.

This doesn't mean that anyone who trips over a crack in the sidewalk can collect damages from the owner of the building he happens to be passing at the moment. Sidewalks are a municipal responsibility. Nor does it mean that if the falling brick was a miss, and the near victim's comments incited the laborer to commit assault and battery, that damages could be collected from the building owner or the employing contractor. There is no liability insurance which covers assault and battery. It is a criminal offence.

Liability insurance is devised by the underwriters to meet the legal liability imposed by law to protect the general public in the event of accident and bodily injury to persons and damage to the property of others that may result from the ownership, operation and maintenance of the building concerned.

In the case of new building construction, a coverage that would be restricted to specified operations might be met, and quite suitably, by a premises, property or operations form of liability insurance. As a general rule, however, the most suitable all-round coverage is a comprehensive general liability policy which, as its name implies, provides protection for all general liability of the insured, with few exclusions.

Bodily-injury factors in liability insurance are reasonably well defined and give rise to little controversy, but property damage is something else again.

There are three governing factors which must be noted and clearly understood if the limits of liability insurance are to be properly appreciated. Damage to property must be caused by accident. Secondly, the property concerned must

not be that out of which the accident arises. Thirdly, the property concerned must not be that which is in the care, custody or control of the insured.

There is a tendency to confuse liability for damage to property with the inherent risks of the particular business concerned. If a heater, manufactured or installed by the insured were to explode, the damage caused by the resulting explosion would be covered by the liability insurance—but not any damage to the heater itself. Liability insurance is in no sense a guarantee of the efficiency, safety, quality or performance of any manufactured product.

There was the contractor who undertook to demolish an old building and prepare the foundation for a new building on the same site.

He erected a high wooden fence round the property to protect the public and, when he had completed the job, he withdrew from the site with his workmen and equipment. In the interim, before the contractor who was going to put up the new building arrived on the site, a portion of the wooden fence blew down on a windy day. A passerby was injured and suffered the loss of one eye.

Although he had completed the job and abandoned the site, the contractor who erected the fence was held responsible, because it had blown down under normal conditions due to faulty workmanship.

To protect himself against such a contingency a contractor should make sure his comprehensive general liability policy is endorsed to cover completed operations or product liability. While that would not replace the fence, it will take care of the liability for the passerby as long as the policy is in force.

Suppose there is poor material or faulty workmanship in the wall of a building and it collapses, damaging six cars and causing bodily injury to a parking lot attendant, and that this happens after the job is completed and handed over to the architect. Again completed operations insurance will cover damage to the cars and the injury to the attendant.

Cost of liability coverage varies widely. A general contractor with a payroll of about $100,000, and engaged in the usual concrete building type of construction, might take out a policy under which the maximum limit for bodily injury to any one person in an accident is $5,000, with $10,000 limits for bodily injury to more than one person in any one accident, and with a property damage cover minimum of $1,000.

Based on the payroll of $100,000 the bodily injury coverage might be rated at 25 cents per $100 for an annual premium of $250. The property damage would be 15 cents per $100 or $150. This, added to the bodily injury premium, would make a total annual premium of $400.

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57-C

GIANT YELLOWKNIFE
GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 8

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of GIANT YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES LIMITED held January 24, 1957, a dividend amounting to fifteen cents (15c) per share was declared payable in Canadian funds on April 12, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 1957.

A. C. CALLOW,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
January 24, 1957.

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The 70th Annual Report also shows that during the year 43,000 people purchased $326,385,215 of new insurance to take care of tomorrow. Manufacturers Life now provides $2,323,393,190 in insurance for the future security of more than 480,000 policyholders and this great trust is safeguarded by assets of $716,486,248.

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Gold & Dross

Cassiar Asbestos

Are there any prospects of Cassiar Asbestos paying dividends? — H. R., New York, N.Y.

Since Cassiar has put the operation of its McDame Lake asbestos mine in northern British Columbia on a profitable basis and has built up a satisfactory financial position, earnings will be available for distribution to shareholders if not employed for expansion.

Operating profit in the year ended September 30, 1956, was $2,970,760, from which the only deduction was depreciation of $745,672, leaving a balance of $2,225,088 applicable to the 3,800,000 issued shares. As a new producer, the company was exempt from federal income taxes for a period of three years. It started production July 1, 1953. Working capital at the end of the latest fiscal year was $2,310,450.

Cassiar has an impressive asbestos deposit and treats its ore in a 500-ton mill, which was designed for later expansion to 1,000 tons. An interesting feature of the operation is an aerial tramway which transports the ore from the mine to the mill.

The outlook for continued strong markets for asbestos, with its varied industrial and building applications, is good. Cassiar is under the wing of the Conwest group, which has had a lengthy and successful experience in mine finding and development.

Smelters

Can you recommend the purchase of Cons. Mining & Smelting as a safe investment? — G. G., Winnipeg.

Like certainty in human affairs, "safe" investments are scarce. One might, however, accord to Cons. Mining & Smelting or Smelters, as it is known in the financial trade, a good deal of preference in any competitive ranking of speculative investments.

The company operates one of the world's great lead-zinc mines — the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, B.C. Ore reserves are adequate to support this operation on its present scale for many years to come. Looking to the future, the company has brought under its wing the Pine Point lead-zinc field on Great Slave Lake. This is reputed to be the world's greatest known lead-zinc deposit but lack of rail transportation to it makes it impractical to mine at present. There is some hope for a railway ultimately being provided by the government, which has contributed transportation facilities to many other remote areas.

Selling around $28, Smelters is paying

$1.75 a year in dividends and yields about 6%. When all precincts are heard from, the company will probably show net earnings for 1956 on an improved scale over the $2.01 a share rung up in 1955. Earnings of upwards of $2 appear to be adequate support for the current market price of the stock. Earnings for 1957 have a good chance of being on a par with 1956 since zinc and lead prices appear to be stabilized around current levels, with zinc looking a little stronger than lead. Smelters enjoyed record zinc output in 1956 while lead production was in a high average category.

Besides mining and metal-making activities on its own account, Smelters treats ores and concentrates from other mines and manufactures fertilizers. Outlook for tonnage sales of the latter has improved.

Smelters is a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which holds a large block of stock, thus tightening the floating supply. The CPR interest in the project, and the company's mines, plants and knowledge of the metal business, explain the blue chip rating of Smelters stock.

Sherritt Gordon

What are the chances of Sherritt Gordon advancing? — R. B., Hull, Que.

Sherritt Gordon's market performance has been disappointing to shareholders but there seem to be many favorable factors in the company's position and outlook. The company has improved its financial status as a result of repayment out of earnings of a portion of its indebtedness, the conversion of other debt into capital stock, and the liquidation of its nickel-concentrate stockpile.

The company has cut its debt from $35 million two years ago to $20 million and now has outstanding 11.3 million shares of stock. With service charges on loans reduced, earnings could be distributed as dividends.

The company is the third ranking nickel producer in Canada, with substantial ore reserves — assuring continued operation for many years — and highly efficient metal-making facilities. Plans are in hand to expand tonnage at the Lynn Lake mines, concurrently taking some lower grade ore. This will not mean a reduction in net output of metal, which the company aims to stabilize at around 20 million pounds of nickel a year plus other metals and byproducts.

Owing to the nature of the company's contracts, made some years ago before the price of nickel started to strengthen, the general public seems to be under the impression that Sherritt metal sales are fixed at low prices. This may account for a lack of favorable market sentiment to the shares.

Sherritt is, however, a beneficiary of

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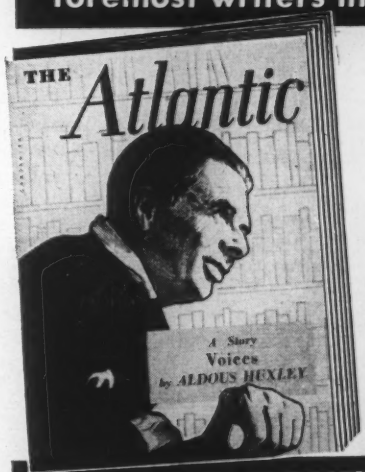

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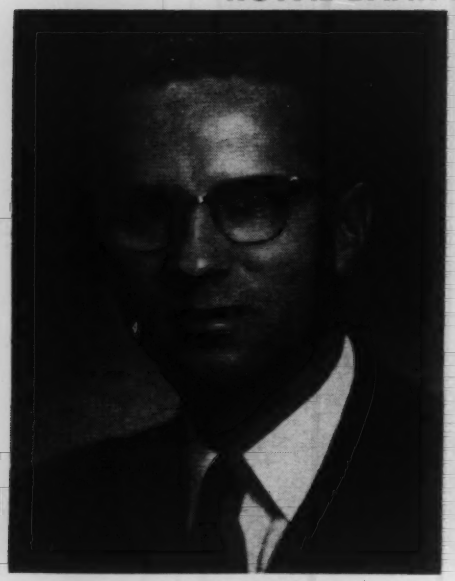
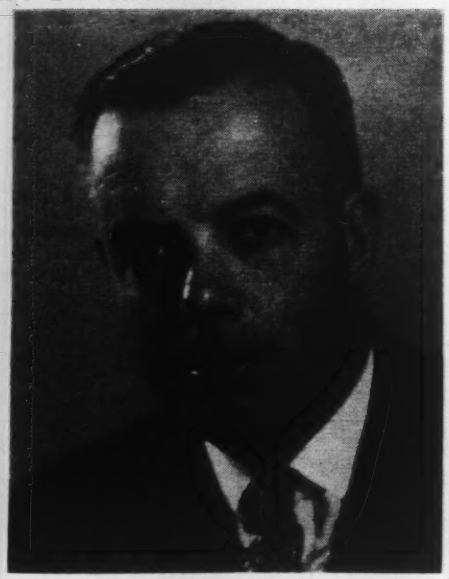


D. S. ANDERSON



J. M. BANKES

The appointment of D. S. Anderson as an Assistant General Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada was announced recently. Mr. Anderson, who will assume his new duties at Head Office, Montreal, on March 1st, has been Manager of the Toronto Main Branch for the past five years. He joined the bank in 1930 at Winnipeg. Mr. Anderson is being succeeded at Toronto by J. M. Bankes, former Manager of Ottawa Branch. G. B. Langley becomes Manager at Ottawa.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1956
OF

The British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario

HEAD OFFICE — STRATFORD

BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31st, 1956

ASSETS

CORPORATION FUNDS		
Office premises	$ 41,123	
Mortgages	2,058,849	
Canadian municipal bonds	49,032	
Stocks	223,425	
Cash on hand and in bank	261,912	
Total Corporation Assets		$ 2,634,341
GUARANTEED TRUST FUNDS		
Mortgages and agreements for sale	$ 16,919,717	
Government of Canada bonds	1,601,074	
Provincial government bonds	337,904	
Cash on hand and in bank	92,474	
Total Guaranteed Trust Assets		$ 18,951,169
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY FUNDS		$ 1,174,171
		$ 22,759,681

NOTES:

(1) Bonds and stocks are shown at book value which, in the aggregate, is less than market value.

(2) Under authority of The Loan and Trust Corporations Act and the by-laws of the Corporation, the directors have established an incentive plan for employees of the Corporation and have reserved for purchase by them, on or before December 31st, 1966, 2,000 shares of the capital stock of the Corporation at $215 per share. As at December 31st, 1956, 150 shares had been purchased.

LIABILITIES

CORPORATION FUNDS			
Dividends payable January 2nd, 1957	$ 60,900		
Estimated balance of income tax payable	63,692		
Other liabilities	1,315		
		125,907	
Special reserve against losses on mortgages		92,741	
Capital stock issued and fully paid up ... (Authorized $5,000,000)	1,015,000		
General Reserve Fund	1,300,000		
Earned surplus	100,693		
		2,415,693	
Total Corporation Liabilities and Shareholders' Interest			$ 2,634,341
GUARANTEED TRUST FUNDS			
Guaranteed Investment Receipts: Principal	$ 10,943,827		
Interest due and accrued	113,564		
		$ 11,057,391	
Trust deposits		7,893,778	
Total Guaranteed Trust Liabilities			$ 18,951,169
ESTATES, TRUST AND AGENCY FUNDS			$ 1,174,171
			$ 22,759,681

W. H. GREGORY
President

WILFRID P. GREGORY
Managing Director

the recent 9.5 cents hike in the price of nickel and this should more than compensate for the lower level of copper. The company turns out about two pounds of nickel for each pound of the copper.

One could expect the improved nickel price to be evident in the operating figures for the initial three months of 1957. Considerable significance should be attached to the operating profit since write-offs will be for taxation purposes and at a more rapid rate than the rate of exhausting ore reserves or wearing out of equipment.

One possibility in connection with Sherritt seems to have escaped some observers. No appraisal of a Canadian metal-making operation is complete without considering possible life extension. Great market appreciation has been enjoyed by shares of metal-making companies which secured new ore reserves to prolong the life of their refinery operations. Examples: International Nickel (Moak Lake); Noranda (Gaspe Copper); Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting (new reserves in area of old mine). Sherritt, being a metal-maker with access to western U.S. markets, is a natural organization for a prospector with a nickel property in western Canada to approach. And you never know what exploration will turn up.

United Keno

I would appreciate a rundown on the situation regarding United Keno Hill Mines. — P. D., Peterborough, Ont.

United Keno Hill Mines is a lead-zinc-silver producer in the Mayo district of the Yukon. It had a net profit in the year ended Sept. 30, 1956, of 81.2 cents a share (market price $6 plus) from milling 155,702 tons of ore. It reported ore reserves at the end of the year of approximately 600,000 tons. It had working capital of $3,675,000 and had 2,470,000 shares issued.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the current market price of the stock is largely ignoring the possibility of additions to the ore-reserve figure. This did not improve greatly during the 1955-56 year, although the company developed more ore than it mined.

Keno has several properties and the rich and lively character of findings in the past suggest a good possibility of their repetition. Operations will, of course, reflect the trend of base metal prices and the outlook for these being at least stable is bright.

In Brief

I bought Basalt at 50 cents a share. Has it any value or should I reach for the paste pot? — C. H., Orillia, Ont.

There have latterly been indications of possible bids.

Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

WHILE RUSSIA has long been to the fore in end-game composition, there is no comparable tradition with the chess problem, and we do not hear of a Russian School. But during the last quarter of a century an interest in the two-mover has developed, encouraged by national composing tourneys and periodical competitions by their noted chess magazine "64."

Many of the Russian prize two-movers have been widely quoted, and the one below is a delightful example of a Rook and Knight battery with unpinning. It won first prize in a national tourney of a few years back.

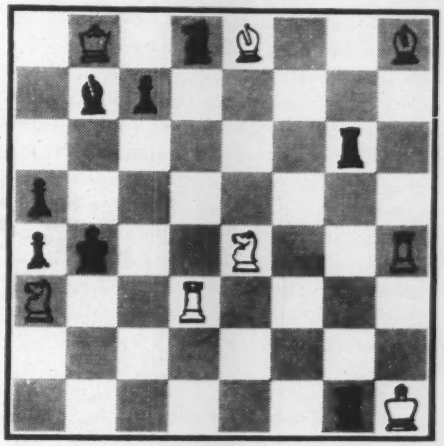
Solution of Problem No. 159.

Key-move 1.Kt-B5, threatening 2.B-K5 mate. If Q-B2 or QxKt; 2.Q-Q2 mate. If R-Q4; 2.R-B3 mate. If B-KKt2; 2.B-Kt5 mate. If Kt-Q2 or K3; 2.Kt-Kt6 mate. If Kt-Q6; 2.KtxKt mate. If P-Q6; 2.P-K3 mate.

Each defense is followed with mate by a similar type of piece.

Problem No. 160, by L. Loshinsky.

White mates in two.



Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

THERE'S little to be said about our teaser this time, but it *is* really difficult.

We have a series of three little addition sums, all in the same code with each letter standing for a different figure. And you are asked to find the "meanings" of EGG and EEL.

E G G	E E L	E L K
B Y	B Y	B Y
E E L	E L K	E V E

Answer on Page 38. (42)

Hot On The Trail?

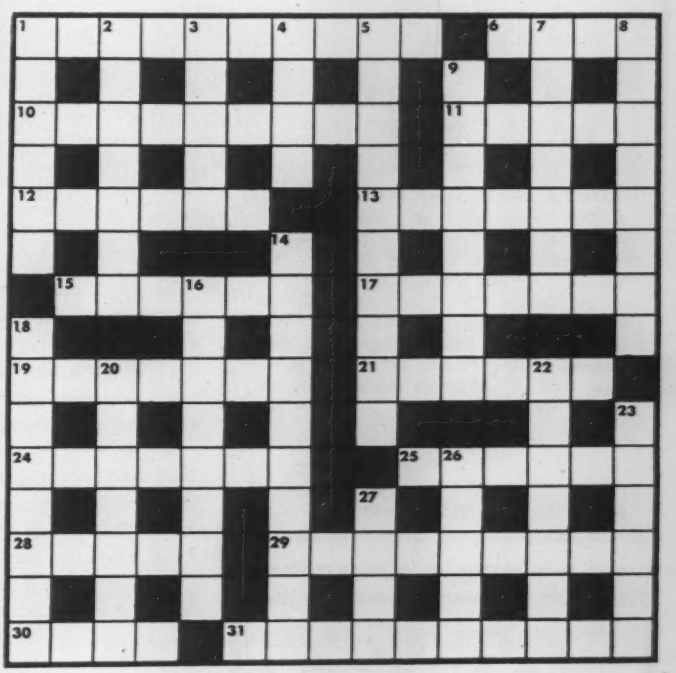
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1, 31. This close association might expose the sahibs to rabies. (3, 4, 3, 10)
6 See 30
10 The team dug in, perhaps, to achieve greatness. (9)
11 Movie star who has no uncle in the States to back him. (5)
12 No . . . . good news for the condemned man. (6)
13 Though you cut it short it may still wag. (7)
15 Dance that gives one a lift. (6)
17 See 27. (7)
19 Sex plainly shows what to do to make it clear. (7)
21 Wound up like a tipsy Scottish dancer. (6)
24 Location of Davy Jones' locker? (4, 3)
25 Dislike headgear dangerously colored? (6)
28 Yes, as Montaigne might have put it. (5)
29 But counting sheep wouldn't put them to sleep. (9)
30, 6. But can one not get a front view of this entertainment? (4,4)
31 See 1A

DOWN

1 A witty saying about men of importance? (6)
2 Tree where the bark is very pronounced, no doubt. (7)
3 Arch I've to go up. (5)
4 Eat, perhaps, just about nothing, yet get nourishment from it. (4)
5 In a crowd alone, perhaps, he wrote 1A, 31. (4, 6)
7 One must promise to release him. (7)
8 You may, if you sock her in the midriff. (8)
9 It's a more unusual way to save money. (8)
14 Did 1A, 31 go out in it every day? No! on Sunday, to be different. (7, 3)
16 Optical illusion? (5, 3)
18 It's unnecessary not to want so much. (8)
20 How surprising that to be so may cause despair. (7)
22 This hearing-aid can't be beaten. (7)
23 He brought a good idea to light. (6)
26 Washes everything but the head. (5)
27 If this is not served quickly, the customers are the 17. (4)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1 See 8
6 Thais
9, 16. Ingle-nook
10 Undermine
11 Excuses
13 Rubicon
14 Icon
16 See 9
17 Muni
20 Inns
21 Levi
22 Otto
25 Knights
26 See 29
28 Eradicate
31 Indra
32 Paste
33 Asterisks

DOWN

1 Brides
2 Logic
3 Evensong
4 IOU
5 God
6 Throbs
7 Agincourt
8, 1A. Seeing is believing
12 Singers
13 Roofing
15 Cannibals
18 Pick-me-up
19 Courtier
23 Shrike
24 Croats
27 Nudes
29, 26. Ava Gardner
30 Eat (409)

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 278

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of March, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1957; shares not fully paid for by the 31st day of January, 1957 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on or before that date on the said shares respectively.

By Order of the Board.
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, January 15, 1957

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the Series "A" 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares and a dividend of fifty-six and one quarter cents (56¼c) on the Series "B" 4½% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending March 31, 1957, payable April 2, 1957 to shareholders of record March 1, 1957.

By Order of the Board.

R. R. MERIFIELD,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 28, 1957.

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Letters

Eisenhower Doctrine

Congratulations to Maxwell Cohen for his brilliant examination of the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine. With cool precision he exposes the fundamental weakness of the Middle East policy proposed by the U.S. Administration . . . President Eisenhower proposes to give "aid" to the Arab nations. The oil-rich countries are already squandering billions of dollars provided them by the thoughtful American oil magnates. So American aid, presumably, will go to Syria and Egypt, which are virtual puppets of Moscow, or to Jordan, a bankrupt country with so little political stability that it may disappear entirely one of these days . . .

MASSENA, NY — EDWARD LYTTELTON

. . . Mr. Cohen's article on the Eisenhower Doctrine is carefully reasoned, but he takes too legalistic an approach. It is probably necessary to quibble over definition of some of the terms (admittedly the vagueness of the Doctrine is a fault), but at the same time some credit should be given the motives of the President, and the moral force that he exerts should not be forgotten—as well as the warmth and trust that his personality inspires . . .

MONTREAL — T. A. HERBERT

Selective Credit

In your article "Money and Inflation" you say that non-selective credit restraint is clumsy and dangerous. Perhaps one result of the current tight money situation will be as follows:

A few Land Speculators will find that sufficient money is not available to develop their property; the price of land will decline generally; builders will be able to build and sell homes at a price within the reach of the average wage earner.

I do not consider credit control the best way to combat inflation, but selective credit would not improve matters. That would be giving "privilege", of which we have enough (i.e. Import Tariffs, etc.), and which has led to the decline and fall of great Empires.

TORONTO — R. M. CROWE

Muscle-Twitching

Your attack on the Olympic idea is, of course, an attack on sportsmanship, the Games being the highest expression of athletic endeavor undertaken for the sake of the endeavor itself and not for the material gain that might be won. There is far too little sportsmanship in this materialistic world for any of it to be sacrificed . . .

VANCOUVER — J. B. HALLAM

. . . Take away the Olympics and what have you got in the field of wholesome, untainted international competition in sports? . . .

TORONTO — HAROLD THOMPSON

Glad to see someone take a reasoned crack at the Olympics and the cry-baby officials who came back trying to blame the results of their own inept handling of athletes on the alleged deficiencies of Canadians as sportsmen . . .

SARNIA, ONT. — PAUL LEBEL

You have doubts about the value of the Olympics. You are quite right. Theoretically, the Games are a good idea. In practice, they have become political contests, breeding international ill-will rather than friendship.

HALIFAX — CARL WELLIN

Editor's note: Just to keep the record straight, the point we made in the comment on the Olympics was not that the Games should be abolished but that Olympic records are no gauge of a nation's physical fitness, and that taking part in sports should be fun, not a fetish.

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ANSWER TO PUZZLER

"EGG" is 311, "EEL" is 335.

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